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The Administration of Mysore.
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1907-1908

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REPORT

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1907-1908.

(Ending 30th June 1908.)

Karnataka State Archives,
(Departmental Library)
Accession No.
Date

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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CHAPTER I.—*General and Political.*

	PAGES.
General and Political	... 1—5

CHAPTER II.—*Administration of Land.*

Occupied Area and Tenure	... 6
Land Survey and Settlement	... 6
Land Revenue	... 10
Inam Settlement	... 11

CHAPTER III.—*Protection.*

Legislation	... 12
Military	... 13
Police	... 16
Extradition	... 20
Criminal Justice	... 20
Civil Justice	... 22
Prisons	... 24
Registration of Assurances	... 27
Municipal Administration	... 28
Administration of District Funds	... 30

CHAPTER IV.—*Production and Distribution.*

Season and Rainfall	.. 32
Agriculture	... 33
Labour and Wages	... 36
Manufacture, Arts and Industries	... 36
Trade	... 38
Associations for Banking, Trading, etc.	... 38
Transfers of Lands	... 39
General Condition of the People	... 40
Forests	... 40
Mining and Geology	... 45
Public Works	... 47
Railways	... 51
Post and Telegraph Offices	... 52

CHAPTER V.—*Revenue and Finance.*

Receipts and Expenditure	... 53
Excise	... 55
Stamps	... 59
State Life Insurance	... 59
Government Savings Banks	... 60

CHAPTER VI.—*Vital Statistics and Medical Services.*

	PAGES
Births and Deaths	61
Progress of Sanitation	61
Vaccination	62
The Government Vaccine Institute	63
Hospitals and Dispensaries	64
Special Hospitals—	
The Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore	65
The Leper Asylum, Bangalore	66
The Maternity Hospital, Bangalore	66
Her Highness the Maharani's Hospital at Mysore	67
The Isolation Hospital, Bangalore	67
The Government Eye-Infirmary and Hospital, Bangalore	67
The Chemical Laboratory and Bacteriological Institute, Bangalore	68
Plague Administration	69

CHAPTER VII.—*Public Instruction.*

Education	71
Encouragement to Authors	79
Literature	79

CHAPTER VIII.—*Miscellaneous.*

Muzrai	80
Amrut Mahal	81
Archæology	82
Government Press	82
Stationery	83
Meteorology	83
Horticulture and Public Gardens	83
The Government Museum	84
Printing Presses	84
Libraries	85

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendices I to XXV	i—xxxi

Karnataka State Archives,
(Departmental Library)
Accession No.... 1506
Date.....

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1907-08.

(Ending 30th June 1908.)

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area.

1. The table-land of Mysore lies between 11° 36′ and 15° 2′ north latitude and between 74° 38′ and 78° 36′ east longitude, and is surrounded almost entirely by the Madras Presidency, except where the Presidency of Bombay on the north-west and Coorg on the south-west form a part of its western boundary. The total area of the State is 29,445 square miles, of which an area of 13 square miles has been assigned to form the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, which is directly under the British Administration.

Population.

2. According to the Census of 1901, the population is 5,449,800 averaging 185 per square mile. The majority, 92·63 per cent of the total, are Hindus; Mussalmans forming 4·92 per cent and Christians, ·60 per cent. More than two-thirds of the population are employed in agriculture. The percentages for different occupations are as follows:—

(1) Government service	... 3·6
(2) Pasture and agriculture	... 68·6
(3) Personal service	... 2·9
(4) Preparation and supply of material substances ...	... 10·4
(5) Commerce, transport and storage	... 2·3
(6) Professions	... 1·6
(7) Unskilled non-agricultural labour	... 9·0
(8) Independent of occupation	... 1·6

Ancient history.

3. The ancient history of the country is varied and interesting. Tradition connects the table-land of Mysore with many a legend enshrined in the great Indian epics of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Coming down to historical times the earliest reference to Mysore is to be found in connection with the Mauryan dynasty. Jain accounts, confirmed to some extent by other evidence, associate Sravanabelagola with the closing years of Chandragupta's life. We learn from the Mahavanso that his grandson Asoka sent missionaries, among other places, to Mahishamandala (Mysore) to preach the religion of Buddha. It is clear from Asoka's inscriptions in Mysore that the north-eastern portion of the country formed part of his empire in the third century B. C. The north of the country appears to have subsequently come under the rule of the Andhra or Sâtavâhana dynasty whose period extended from the second century B. C. to the second century A. D. From about the third century A. D. the history of the territories comprised in the present State of Mysore can be fully traced to the present day.

4. At that time the present State of Mysore was under the sway of three different dynasties. Little is known about them beyond a bare catalogue of the names of ruling princes and no useful information is available from their inscriptions as to the state of the country or the system of administration. The north-western portion, roughly corresponding to the later Nagar Division, was ruled by the Kadambas. The eastern and northern portions, corresponding roughly to the Nandidrug Division, were under the sway of the Pallavas and the Ganga kingdom flourished in the central and southern portions of Mysore, corresponding to the Ashtagram

Division. The Kadambas were probably an indigenous race; their capital was at Banavasi, now just beyond the borders of Mysore. Early in the 7th century they lost their independence, being replaced by the Chalukyas, a dynasty which rose to prominence in the Dekhan and retained possession of that part of the country with but an interval of two centuries till the close of the 12th century. During this period their supremacy was not however unchallenged. They maintained an incessant struggle with their neighbours the Pallavas with varying results. In the middle of the 8th century, the Chalukyas were overthrown by the Rashtrakutas who established themselves for nearly two centuries in the north of Mysore and even extended their conquests as far as the Gangavadi and the Chola dominions. In A. D. 972 the Chalukyas regained the territories they had lost and the kingdom entered upon an era of splendour and prosperity which lasted for nearly 200 years longer. The Pallavas who were the masters of the eastern and northern portions of Mysore at the time, belonged to a powerful dynasty which played a conspicuous part in the ancient history of the southern peninsula. Their capital was at Conjeeveram and from the evidence of inscriptions it is known that they exercised power in the Kolar, Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts in the 9th and 10th centuries A. D. The Gangas ruled over a great part of the Mysore territory from the early centuries of the Christian era to the close of the 10th century. They were the principal Jain dynasty of the South. Their capital was at Talkad. Under Sri Purusha in the 8th century and Rachamalla Satyavakya in the 9th, the kingdom enjoyed much prosperity. During this period the Gangas advanced in all directions and one of their kings went as far south as Kumbaconam and defeated the Pandyan king Varaguna. This was however but a short-lived triumph as they were soon subdued by the Rashtrakutas and became their feudatories. It was during the reign of one of the Ganga kings—Rachamalla (974-984 A. D.)—that the colossal image of Gomata was erected at Sravanabelagola in the Channarayapatna Taluk, even now the principal seat of the Jain community.

The Cholas.

5. This brings the history of Mysore roughly up to 1000 A. D. Now occurred one of those events familiar to the student of Indian history—the rapid rise of a great dynasty of capable rulers with a splendid, though all too brief, record of conquest and achievement. This event was the ascendancy of the Chola dynasty. The Cholas were an ancient race, their historical existence dating back to the age of Asoka. They belonged to the Tamil country and were not conspicuous till the end of the 10th century. With the accession of Rajaraja (984—1016 A. D.) and his great son Rajendra Chola, they came into prominence. They overthrew the Ganga dynasty in 1004 A. D. and annexed the whole of southern Mysore. They gradually extended their conquests until their kingdom included almost the whole of South India except the extreme south. The period of their ascendancy was however very brief, covering just over a century from 1000 to 1120 A. D. The constant and unwearied struggle which they had to maintain against the Chalukyas in the north-west, added to the dearth of able men to carry on the work of the founders and consolidators of the empire, a somewhat too common phenomenon in Indian history, brought about their downfall. One result of the struggle was the growth of smaller dynasties which from opportunely siding with the one or the other of the two great contending parties gradually established themselves as a power in the country.

The Hoysalas.

6. One of such dynasties which came into existence during the period of conflict was the indigenous dynasty of the Hoysalas that rose to power in the 11th century. The Hoysalas belonged to the Manjarabad country with their capital at Dwarasamudra and were at first feudatories of the Chalukyas. The genius of Bittideva better known as Vishnuvardhana, who came to the throne in 1104 A. D., however, elevated this dynasty from its obscure position to one of great glory and splendour, and established it on a firm basis. He drove out the Cholas, occupied the Gangavadi and Nolambavadi and brought under his rule the whole of Mysore with a great portion of the present Salem, Coimbatore, Bellary and Dharwar Districts. The age of Vishnuvardhana is also notable for the propagation of the Sri Vaishnava or Visistadvaita school of philosophy under its founder Sri Ramanujacharya who converted Bittideva from the Jain faith to Vaishnavaism. His successors completed the task begun by him. Vira Ballala, the grandson of Vishnuvardhana, carried the banner of the Hoysalas to the banks of the Krishna on the north and his successors extended his conquests as far as Trichinopoly in the south. Early in the 14th century, however, the Hoysala kingdom was invaded and the capital sacked by the

Mahomedans in 1310 and again in 1326 A. D. and the Hoysala power came to an end. The temples at Belur and Halebid, with their exquisite carvings, characterised by competent judges as some of the best examples of Hindu architecture, remain as eloquent witnesses to the power and splendour of this dynasty.

7. Mysore is next connected with the great Vijayanagar empire. Established as a bulwark against Mahomedan aggression from the north it soon brought under its sway, in real or nominal sovereignty, practically the whole of Southern India. The province of Mysore was one of its earliest conquests. Though subject to the suzerainty of the Vijayanagar empire, the country seemed to have been practically parcelled out among various vassal chiefs, who paid tribute to the viceroys stationed at Seringapatam and other places. Even before the extinction of the Vijayanagar kingdom at the battle of Talikota, these chiefs had acquired practical independence and the later history of Mysore is connected with the fortunes of one of them whose descendants are ruling Mysore to the present day.

The Ruling Family.

8. The ancestors of the present ruling family belonged to the clan of the Yadavas, whose origin is traditionally ascribed to Sri Krishna and who were Kshatriyas belonging to the Lunar line. During the early days of the Vijayanagar kingdom two members of the tribe immigrated to the south and established themselves in Hadinad (now known as Hadinaru), a few miles south-east of Mysore. Fortune smiled upon the newcomers and, by the beginning of the 16th century, the family became possessed of the tract of country immediately surrounding the town of Mysore. The decaying condition of the Vijayanagar kingdom was favourable to the growth of this dynasty and after the battle of Talikota, the chiefs evaded payment of the tribute to the viceroy at Seringapatam and became practically independent. With the accession of Raja Wodeyar in 1578 A. D. the fortunes of the family grew apace. He occupied Seringapatam in 1610 and extended his conquests till he was in possession of the south of the present Mysore District. The next noteworthy figure in the annals of the dynasty was the gallant Kanthirava Narasa Raja Wodeyar. He extended and consolidated the territories of his family and assumed all the insignia of royalty. But it was under Chick Deva Raja Wodeyar (1672—1704 A. D.) that the kingdom attained its highest eminence. In that age of political transition, when the Mahrattas were making a stand against the Mughals and founding a kingdom in the Dekhan, when the Mughal empire under Aurangazebe was passing the zenith of its glory, when the Dekhan and the Carnatic were convulsed by the conflict between the Mughals and the local Mahomedan dynasties, Chick Deva Raja found his opportunity and began to extend his dominions in all directions. He acquired Bangalore in 1687 and even laid siege to Trichinopoly. He left to his successor a secure and prosperous State extending from the Palnis and the Anemales in the south to Midegesi in the north and from Carnatic Ghur of the Baramahal in the east to the borders of Coorg and Balam in the west. Chick Deva Raja's reign is also notable for the establishment of a regular post throughout the country. The two successors of Chick Deva Raja were, however, weak rulers, and all real power in the State passed from their hands into those of their ministers. Internal dissensions in addition to the aggressions of enemies from without provided a suitable opportunity for usurpation by an uncommonly daring and capable adventurer and, in the latter part of the 18th century, the real Sovereignty passed into the hands of Haidar Ali. Under Haidar and his son and successor Tippu Sultan, the kingdom of Mysore was extended in all directions and included a large part of the southern peninsula. The history of the wars of Haidar Ali and Tippu Sultan with the British East India Company is too well known to need repetition.

9. In 1799 A. D. on the fall of Seringapatam and the death of Tippu Sultan, the British Government restored the State, comprised within its present limits, to the ancient Hindu dynasty in the person of Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur III. Owing to the insurrections that broke out in almost all parts of the country in 1831, the administration of the State was placed in the hands of a Commission appointed by the British Government. This continued till 1881, when the State was restored to the Hindu dynasty in the person of Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur X, under conditions and stipulations set forth in an Instrument of Transfer.

10. On the demise of His Highness Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur in December 1894, his son, the present Maharaja, His Highness Sri Krishnaraja

Wodeyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., was installed in February 1895. During his minority the administration was conducted by his mother Her Highness the Maharani, Vani Vilasa Sannidhana, C.I., as Regent, with the help of a Dewan and three Councillors. In 1902, His Highness attained majority and assumed direct control of the administration of the State.

11. Mysore is the capital of the State, but the principal offices of Government are located in Bangalore, 86 miles by railway from Mysore; and Bangalore is also the head-quarters of the British Resident. His Highness resides mostly at Mysore and Bangalore, and for some weeks in the summer at Ootacamund. His Highness occasionally tours in the interior of the State to acquaint himself with the work of his officers and the condition of his subjects.

His Highness' movements.

12. In August and September 1907, His Highness made two tours, one through the Malvalli and Kankanhalli Taluks in the Mysore and Bangalore Districts and another through the Kolar, Bowringpet, Mulbagal, Chintamani, Bagepalli, Chikballapur and Sidlaghatta Taluks in the Kolar District.

During the tour, His Highness made observations on several matters connected with the administration of the Revenue, Forest, Education, Public Works and Medical Departments, and necessary action was taken to give effect to his orders on the various points.

On the 1st of December 1907 His Highness, Her Highness the Maharani, C.I., (late Regent) and other members of the Ruling family paid a visit to Madras and returned to Bangalore on the 4th February 1908. His Highness stayed in Ootacamund as usual from the 5th April to the 1st June 1908.

The system of Administration.

13. The system of Government is mainly based on the British Indian system of administration as introduced into the State during the days of the British Commission. As Ruler of the State, His Highness the Maharaja is the ultimate authority in all matters; and the administration is conducted under his control by the Dewan, who is the chief executive officer of the State, and two Councillors, who, in their respective departments, pass final orders in the name of Government in all ordinary matters. The Dewan and the two Councillors collectively form the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, who advise His Highness the Maharaja upon all the more important matters affecting the administration.

14. For the enactment of laws and regulations, a Legislative Council has been constituted under Regulation I of 1907 passed on the 6th March 1907. The Legislative Council consists of the Dewan as President, the two Councillors as *ex-officio* members, and not less than ten or more than fifteen additional members, of whom not less than two-fifths are to be non-official persons. This Council came into existence on the 22nd June 1907.

Administrative divisions.

15. All the important branches of the administration are controlled by separate heads of departments. The divisions of the State for administrative purposes were the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, eight districts, sixty-nine taluks (including two jahgirs) and nine sub-taluks; each district being under a Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, each taluk under an Amildar and Subordinate Magistrate, and each sub-taluk under a Deputy Amildar. Two or more Assistant Commissioners in each district have charge of the district treasury and of the revenue administration of two or more taluks grouped as sub-divisions, and exercise higher magisterial powers. The Chief Court consisting of three judges, is the highest judicial tribunal in the State. For purposes of the administration of justice, the State is divided into three sessions divisions.

The Civil Service.

16. Under the revised system of biennial competitive examinations for the recruitment of officers to the grade of Assistant Commissioners, a competitive examination was held in November 1907; and the first two among those that passed the examination were admitted to that grade.

Representative Assembly.

17. The Representative Assembly was established in 1881, soon after the Rendition, to enable the Government to place before the people through representative citizens an account of the administration of the country during the past year and the measures contemplated during the coming year, and to ascertain the wants and wishes of the people at large in regard to matters affecting their well-being.

18. The fifth triennial election of members of the Assembly took place in the year 1906.

19. The twenty-fourth session of the Assembly was held at Mysore on the 19th October 1907, when 151 members attended out of 275 delegated to attend the session and 334 subjects of general and local interest were discussed.

The British Resident.

20. Mr. A. Williams, I. C. S., continued to officiate as the British Resident till the 25th November 1907, when the Honourable Mr. S. M. Fraser, I. C. S., C.I.E., returned from furlough and resumed charge of the office.

Relations with the British Government.

21. The relations of the State with the British Government were satisfactory. The annual subsidy of thirty-five lakhs of rupees payable by the State to the British Government was punctually paid on the appointed dates.

CHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

I. Occupied Area and Tenure (1907-08).

Extent of arable lands.

22. The total area of the State according to the results of the survey is 18,841,774 acres as against 18,838,585 acres (revised figures) in the previous year. The increase of 3,189 acres was due chiefly to the more accurate measurements made during the re-survey operations in the Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts. Excluding 1,380,895 acres of alienated land which are held wholly or partially rent-free, the area of unalienated lands inclusive of minor inams was 17,460,879 acres. Of this, the area available for cultivation was 8,638,394 acres and the remaining 8,822,485 acres or more than half the whole area consisted of unculturable waste including forests.

Area under occupation.

23. The total extent of lands under occupation, inclusive of minor inams, was 7,332,939 acres or 84·89 per cent of the total area available for cultivation. There was an increase of 61,770 acres in the occupied area as compared with that in 1906-07, due to some of the unoccupied lands having been taken up for cultivation at the beginning of the year, when the prospects of the season seemed to be good.

Tenure.

24. Unalienated lands are held on a raiyatwari tenure. The assessment is fixed separately on each field demarcated by the Survey Department and bearing a survey number. The assessment is payable in money annually in certain prescribed instalments. It is ordinarily guaranteed for thirty years and is not subject to revision before the expiry of that period. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,030,594 during the year under report, and the total area was 6,909,066 acres giving an average of 6·70 acres per holding.

25. Alienated or inam lands are those in which the rights of Government to levy land revenue have been assigned to individuals wholly or partially. Some of the holders render service to the State as in the case of village servants. Some inams have been granted for meritorious services rendered to the State by the original grantees, and others as endowments for religious and charitable purposes. Some of the inams are alienable and others not. They consist both of small holdings and entire villages, and in two cases the inams embrace areas of 100 and 50 square miles respectively.

26. As against the inamdars, the tenures of the actual cultivators of the soil vary from short term tenancies based on contract, to transferable and heritable tenures subject to the payment of a fixed rent to the inamdars, similar in most respects to the tenure of raiyats in Government villages.

II. Land Survey and Settlement.

(From 1st November 1906 to 30th June 1908.)

Original survey.

27. The original settlement of the unalienated parts of the State was completed in the year 1899-1900. The alienated parts of the State chiefly consist of jahgirs and inam villages granted entirely revenue-free or on the payment of a jodi fixed according to the inam settlement started in the year 1866. The jodi is not liable to further enhancement. Survey and settlement are introduced into these jahgirs and inam villages at the instance of the inamdars. The work of original settlement is therefore entirely confined to these inam villages.

28. The two important jahgirs in the State are (1) the Sringeri Jahgir consisting of the Sringeri Sub-Taluk in the Kadur District belonging to His Holiness the Guru of the Sringeri Mutt, and (2) the Yelandur Jahgir conferred on Dewan Purniah in the year 1807-08. Survey and settlement were introduced into these

jahgirs in the years 1906-07 and 1895-96. The total number of villages wholly inam in the State is 2,117. Survey and settlement have been introduced into 346 of these. There has been a growing tendency to have survey and settlement introduced into inam villages to secure the benefits arising from having the rights and liabilities of the inamdars and the holders of land properly ascertained and recorded. During the period under report, 38 of these villages comprising 5,734 fields having an area of 27,921 acres were measured in detail and the lands of 326 inam villages comprising 16,701 acres were classed, according to the quality of the soil and the nature of the water-supply for irrigation.

Resurvey.

29. The rates fixed at the original settlement in Government villages are guaranteed for 30 years and arrangements have been made to have the revision settlement introduced into each taluk soon after the expiration of the original period of settlement. The original settlement has already expired in 29 taluks and out of these, revision settlement has been introduced in 13 taluks. In the revision settlement the original soil classification is generally left undisturbed. This has the effect of not taxing the improvements effected in the soil by the raiyats by manuring and other operations during the past thirty years. The water classification is however carefully examined, and it is only where additional irrigational facilities have been provided at the cost of Government that the assessment is increased; while in all cases where there has been a permanent deterioration in the water-supply with reference to which the land was originally classed, the classification is revised and the assessment proportionately reduced. Dry or wet lands, converted into garden since the original settlement entirely at the expense of the owners and without recourse to any Government source of water-supply, are not charged with any additional assessment in consideration of any increased value due to such conversion. The revision of assessment has been chiefly effected with reference to the increased prosperity of the tract due to improvements in the means of communication, to the rise in prices and to an increase of population. The general percentage of increase has been very low, the rates have been well received and very few complaints have been made in any locality that the enhancement is excessive. The total assessment of the tracts before the introduction of the revised settlement was Rs. 14,84,183. After its introduction it has been raised to Rs. 16,72,379 representing an increase of 12·7 per cent.

Revision Survey.

30. Resurvey was completed during the period under report in the whole of the late Anantapur, late Gudibanda, Shimoga, Belur, Magadi and Nelamangala Taluks, 49 villages of the Chiknayakanahalli Taluk in the Tumkur District and 121 villages of the late Banavar Taluk in the Hassan District. The operations extended in all to 1,560 villages. The number of fields dealt with was 1,11,462 measuring 1,153,441 acres or 1,801·58 square miles. The progress of the work was to some extent impeded by the neglected condition of the boundary marks, which had therefore to be carefully inspected and restored wherever they were found to be missing.

Re-classification.

31. The re-classification of water-supply to wet and garden lands was carried out in the Sira, Tumkur, Shimoga and Honnali Taluks and in 91 villages of the late Anantapur Taluk. The fields reclassed were situated in 1,122 villages and numbered 34,197, measuring 165,310 acres. Three hundred and eighty-five fields measuring 1,704 acres under the channels of the newly opened Marikanave reservoir in the Hiriyur Taluk were also subdivided into plots suitable for cultivation.

Revision settlement.

32. The introduction of the revision settlement was completed during the period in the Sorab and Sagar Taluks; while in the Shikarpur Taluk, the re-settlement of which was sanctioned by Government, only the rates remained to be announced. Proposals for the introduction of the revision settlement into Sira and Pavagada are under the consideration of Government.

Sorab and Sagar Taluks.

33. Of the taluks into which revision settlement was introduced during the period, the Sorab and Sagar Taluks are entirely malnad while the Shikarpur Taluk is partly maidan and partly malnad. The cultivation of supari or arecanut, in the production of the best qualities of which certain portions of the Mysore malnad enjoy a practical monopoly, is the main industry in both the Sorab and Sagar Taluks, as in the other malnad parts of the Shimoga and Kadur Districts. The condition of the industry had been steadily deteriorating during the last 20 years owing to several

causes, the principal of which were the existence of a disease called koleroga, the increasing difficulty of labor, the irregularities of rain-fall, the diminution of capital and the incidence of a vexatious excise tax known as the halat. Much attention was therefore paid from time to time to a careful consideration of the measures necessary to restore the industry to a thriving condition and thus to revive the prosperity of these tracts. As a first step, in the year 1896 after a special investigation some reduction in the assessment was made. But this reduction had not much effect in preventing the decline of the industry and all authorities were agreed that the decline could not be arrested so long as the vexatious excise duty remained. This duty was abolished from the 1st July 1907. With the abolition of the halat, the supari industry had its burden reduced by nearly two-thirds; and although with this substantial lightening of the burden the garden lands could have easily borne the assessment originally settled, yet with the object of giving the industry every facility to re-establish itself, it was decided not to exceed the rates that were being levied after the reductions ordered in 1896.

Sagar Taluk.

34. The physical features of the Sagar Taluk present all the characteristics of the malnad. The taluk, omitting the Anantapur hobli which has not yet been resettled, consists of two natural divisions, an eastern and a western, separated by the Ikkeri range of hills. This range of hills corresponds with the general watershed which separates the main lines of drainage for a vast area of country, all the drainage to the south-east and north flowing to the Tungabhadra and thus seeking the Bay of Bengal and that to the west flowing to the Sharavati and seeking the Arabian Sea. The two divisions differ greatly in their general characteristics, the western being more wild, inaccessible and thinly populated than the eastern. The streams in the western portion are generally of a small size; but being almost countless in number and flowing through deep moist valleys, they render the country peculiarly suited to the cultivation of supari. But they also greatly add to the difficulties of communication; and in the monsoons, when they become suddenly swollen, they often cause the complete isolation of homestead from homestead. In the eastern portion, however, the rain-fall is considerably less and the country more open. It therefore possesses greater facilities for communication and a greater abundance of labor, while it has all the other advantages for garden cultivation. The result is very perceptible in the condition of the tracts. In the country to the east of the Ikkeri range, consisting of the Ikkeri, Sagar, and Thalaguppe maganis, though there has been some diminution of population, yet there has been no alarming decline, as will be seen by the small percentage which the unoccupied wet and garden lands bear to the occupied lands of the same description, *viz.*, 2·16 per cent. But in the extreme west covering 101 sq. miles, population has gone down from 27 to 17 per sq. mile. The occupied area is steadily decreasing and many supari gardens have been abandoned. In the central and central-western villages, however, conditions are somewhat more satisfactory, though even there very little wheeled traffic is possible; and labor, which is mainly derived from North Canara, has to be brought from a great distance. The history of the tract during the currency of the last settlement and the little progress it made, indicated that the rates fixed at the original settlement were higher than the circumstances of the tract warranted. It was therefore decided to fix the rates as low as possible, so that the progress of the tract might be advanced.

35. The subjoined statement shows the incidence of taxation on supari gardens when both the land assessment and halat are taken into consideration and are distributed over the occupied garden area, as well as the incidence of the present settlement:—

	Land assessment			Halat			Total		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
At the original settlement ...	18	4	10	33	7	0	51	11	10
After the remissions of 1896 ...	11	7	9	16	5	6	27	13	3
As now settled ...	10	11	7	.....			10	11	7

The dry and wet rates are as follow:—

	Dry			Wet		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
At original settlement	0	4	1	3	1	6
At present settlement	0	5	6	2	13	11

36. Owing to the liberal policy adopted in the case of garden lands the revision settlement has on the whole resulted in a decrease of Rs. 6,165 in the assessment or 5 per cent.

37. The difficulty in obtaining labor in the western parts of the Sagar Taluk in particular is partly due to the extinction of kumri cultivation. This cultivation was chiefly carried on by Mahratta kunbies who lived on the borders of the North Canara District and stayed in the taluk during the cultivation season. The method of cultivation was extremely wasteful as it consisted in clearing the forest in the area selected for kumri cultivation, setting fire to the wood and sowing in the land such dry crops as ragi which did not require deep ploughing of the soil. After a year or two the plot was given up and a fresh plot cleared and cultivated. The practice was ruinous to the forests and was therefore put a stop to. Attempts were made to revive it in the year 1892 under certain restrictions, such as allowing it in selected areas and insisting on seeds of timber trees being planted when the cultivation was given up, but the measure failed to attract the Mahratta kunbies to any large extent. A new experiment is therefore being tried of inducing these kunbies to settle down in the tract by allowing them to take up unoccupied wet land in selected localities along with a certain extent of land for kumri, and it is also proposed to help them with cattle and seed grain. It is understood that similar measures have met with success in the Central Provinces.

38. The Shikarpur Taluk is a semi-malnad taluk situated on the borders of the Dharwar District of the Bombay Presidency. It contains in all 197 villages, but the present revision settlement is confined to 174 villages which formed the taluk at the time of the original settlement. Considerable attention has been paid to improving the irrigational resources of the tract and to the development of the means of communication. The nearest railway station Byadgi, opened since the last settlement, is about 30 miles distant from the borders of the taluk and is an important outlet for the produce of the taluk. Population has not however sufficiently increased, being at the census of 1901, 58,480, or only about 2 per cent more than what it was at the time of the original settlement according to the census of 1871. The total arable area is 103,050 acres of which only 74,889 acres are occupied, there being still a large area available for cultivation. Rice and ragi are the staple crops, the former predominating in the western part of the taluk and occupying about 45 per cent of the cropped area, while the latter is chiefly cultivated in the eastern part and accounts for about 22 per cent of the cropped area. The cultivation of sugarcane, one of the important subsidiary crops, has been declining somewhat owing to the low prices of jaggory. The rainfall varies from 32·21 inches at Shikarpur to 55 inches in the north-west of the taluk, but it is not evenly distributed, varies in different parts of the taluk and is very uncertain in the eastern and north-eastern portions. Wet crops are mainly dependent on rainfall and greatly suffer from time to time owing to its uncertainty.

Shikarpur Taluk.

39. Forest conservancy was much neglected at the time of the original settlement and, as a result of the special attention since paid to it, nearly 49,390 acres out of a total area of 215,585 acres have been reserved. From the revenue history of the taluk during the currency of the last settlement the rates then fixed have been found to be well adapted to the uncertain conditions of the tract, and no remissions on any large scale were found to be necessary except during the drought of 1905-06. It has therefore been decided to adhere to the old rates as far as possible. The total revenue collections in the year 1905-06 were Rs. 1,42,323 and the revised rates sanctioned provide for an increase of only 8·4 per cent over these. Out of this an increase of 1·7 per cent is due to the increase in the area under wet cultivation since the last settlement and the actual increase is therefore only 6·7 per cent. The present and the former average rates for the various descriptions of land are as follows :—

	Original settlement	Revision settlement
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	0 9 2	0 10 4
Wet	3 5 4	3 8 10
Garden		

Cost of the Department.

40. The total cost of the Survey Department, including the pay of the measurers lent to the Revenue Department, was Rs. 1,58,063 as against Rs. 1,80,498 during the previous year.

Survey maps.

41. The maps of all the villages, the original settlement of which is complete, have been printed, with the exception of those of the villages of the Sringeri Jahgir. Maps of 536 villages in resettled taluks have been printed and issued.

Potgi Settlement.

42. Potgi or remuneration to village officers, *viz.*, patels and shanbhogs, was revised in the Nagamangala, Gundlupet and Kolar Taluks. The potgi payable to the village officers of the Yelandur Jahgir and of 36 inam villages was also fixed and also that for two Amrut Mahal kavals transferred to the Revenue Department.

III. Land Revenue (1907-08).

Alienation.

43. The extent of assessed lands granted or assigned free of assessment during the year for public and other purposes was 161 acres and 39 guntas and 84½ square yards as shown below :—

Purpose	Extent		
	Acres	Guntas	Square yards
For new village sites and for the extension of existing ones...	83	29	...
For other public purposes such as buildings, burial grounds, storing manure, etc.	71	29	24
For temples and chattrams	4	13	60½
For the improvement of tanks	1	7	...
For the improvement of roads	1	1	...
Total ...	161	39	84½

Area of waste lands taken up and of lands relinquished.

44. The extent of assessed waste lands taken up during the year for cultivation was 101,260 as against 86,262 acres during the previous year; and the extent of lands in occupation relinquished during the year was 22,514 acres as against 32,523 acres in the previous year. Of the lands taken up 8,309 acres were wet, 90,939 acres were dry, 888 acres were garden lands. Eight hundred and sixty-three acres were taken up for coffee, 244 for rubber and 15 acres for cardamom cultivation. Of the area relinquished 3,764 acres were wet, 18,491 were dry, 116 were garden and 142 acres were coffee lands.

Area under cultivation.

45. Exclusive of inam villages and jahgirs, the area under cultivation was 6,004,022 acres as against 6,030,486 acres in 1906-07. Of this, 927,438 acres were devoted to wet crops as against 936,631 acres (according to revised figures) in 1906-07.

Land revenue demand.

46. The net demand for the year under land revenue was Rs. 1,01,18,178 as against Rs. 99,89,147 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 1,29,031. The increase was mainly due to the expansion of cultivation which yielded an increased land revenue of about Rs. 61,715 and to the introduction of revised rates of assessment in the Bangalore, Channapatna, Molakalmuru, Channagiri and Honnali Taluks causing an increase of Rs. 45,878 in the assessment.

Collections.

47. Including the arrears remaining uncollected at the beginning of the year, the total amount of land revenue to be collected during the year was Rs. 1,19,97,035, of which the sum of Rs. 1,03,84,262 was collected and Rs. 61,392 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,51,381 still to be collected.

Coercive process.

48. The number of coercive processes issued during the year was 91,005 as against 100,381 in the year previous and the amount recovered thereby was Rs. 14,63,251 as against Rs. 14,73,295. As in the last year, in the majority of cases the

adopted for the recovery of arrears and the result thereof compared with the previous year:—

Items	1906-07		1907-08	
	Number of processes	Amount	Number of processes	Amount
		Rs.		Rs.
Notice of demand	77,715	10,01,277	64,775	9,41,058
Attachment	8,097	1,35,932	9,599	1,47,037
Proclamation of sale	11,471	2,80,157	14,508	3,13,371
Sales held	3,098	55,929	2,123	61,785
Total ...	100,381	14,73,295	91,005	14,63,251

49. The amount recovered by the issue of these processes was 14·1 per cent of the total amount collected during the year. Special instructions have been issued to district officers to have recourse to compulsory measures as sparingly as possible and only in cases of wilful default or where there are no prospects of recovery otherwise.

IV. Inam Settlement (1907-08).

50. During the year seven land inams and one muzrai inam were confirmed at a quit-rent of Rs. 42. Inams assessed at a quit-rent of Rs. 33 were resumed and the lands fully assessed. **Original work.**

51. The quit-rent on one whole village was revised in accordance with the revised survey valuation. Nineteen land inams and three muzrai grants were also revised. The net addition to the revenue due to the investigations of the Inam Department during the year was Rs. 16-15-0. **Revision of inams.**

52. The registers for 32 confirmed and 24 resumed cases, seven *ad-interim* extracts, one muzrai title-deed, and 409 minor inam title-deeds were prepared and the revised final quit-rent registers of the Honnali (supplemental), Chintamani and Malur Taluks are being printed. **Registration, title-deed, etc.**

53. The total cost of the Department from 1868 up to the end of the year under report was Rs. 11,62,345 and the total annual revenue Rs. 2,75,333. The cost of the Department during the year was Rs. 4,531 against Rs. 8,232 in the previous year. **Cost of the Department.**

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation (1907-08).

A. THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

54. Under the Legislative Council Regulation, I of 1907, which came into force on the 22nd June 1907, all laws with the exception of those pertaining to matters specified in Section 12 or passed as temporary emergent regulations under Section 15, have to be considered and passed by the Legislative Council before being promulgated as law under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja. The Council consists of the Dewan and two Councillors as *ex-officio* members, together with not fewer than 10 or more than 15 additional members. During the year there were 10 additional members, of whom 5 were officials and the other 5 were non-officials nominated by Government. Under a notification issued on the 10th June 1908, two additional seats on the Council were thrown open for election by members of the Dasara Representative Assembly.

Meetings of the Council.

55. During the year under report five meetings of the Council were held in all and the following measures were considered by the Council:—

(1) The Mysore Village Offices Bill, a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to village offices in Mysore.

(2) The Mysore Police Bill, a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Police in Mysore, based chiefly on the Bombay District Police Act, IV of 1890.

(3) The Bill to amend the Court Fees Regulation, III of 1900, based on the British Indian Act, VI of 1905, amending the Court Fees Act of 1870.

(4) The Bill to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation, II of 1900, based on the British Indian Acts, XI of 1904 and V of 1906.

(5) The Bill to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, I of 1903, so as to extend the exemption granted under Section 88 thereof to the Post Master-General of Madras, to the Deputy Post Master-General also.

(6) The Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure as in force in Mysore, so as to amend Section 310 A of the Code, introduced by Regulation, Act III of 1906, in some particulars.

Laws passed.

56. Of these, the Bill to amend the Court Fees Regulation was passed into law on the 19th May 1908. The remaining measures were in various stages of progress.

B. LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

Regulations passed.

57. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Legislative Council Regulation, a Regulation, II of 1907, was passed amending further the Military Regulation, II of 1899.

A Regulation, I of 1908, was also passed to amend the Court Fees Regulation, III of 1900.

I. Regulation further to amend the Military Regulation, 1899.

II of 1907.

58. This prescribes the procedure in cases where both a criminal court and a military authority have jurisdiction in respect of an offence committed by a person directly amenable to the latter authority. The Regulation declares that in such cases it shall be at the discretion of Government to decide before which of them the proceedings shall be instituted. It also enacts that when a criminal court having jurisdiction is of opinion that the proceedings ought to be instituted before itself, it may require the military officer to whom the accused is subordinate either to deliver him over to the nearest Magistrate or to refer the matter for the decision of Government, which shall be final.

59. II. Regulation I of 1908, a Regulation to amend the Court Fees Regulation, 1900, is based on the British Indian Act, VI of 1905, and was passed with a view, to remove the hardship which persons owning immovable properties of very small value were put to under the existing Regulation by being required to pay heavy court fees in suits instituted by them to recover possession of the property from a lessee or tenant, owing to the non-payment of rent by the latter or his holding over after the termination of the tenancy or other similar causes. As the law stood, the court fee payable in such cases was regulated by the value of the property concerned. The present Regulation places such suits on the same footing as suits between landlord and tenant of the nature described in sub-head (xi) of Section 4 of the said Regulation, so that the court fee payable in such cases will in future depend on the annual rental value of the property. I of 1908.

C. RULES PASSED UNDER ENACTMENTS IN FORCE.

60. The following rules were passed under the several enactments in force in the State :— Rules under regulations.

(i) Rules under the Mysore Mines Regulation, IV of 1906, prescribing the forms of licenses to be taken by gold dealers, goldsmiths, hawkers and pedlars carrying on trade in the Kolar Gold Fields mining area, the forms of application, the fees payable therefor, and the registers to be maintained by gold dealers and goldsmiths.

(ii) Rules under the Mysore Vaccination Regulation, 1906, to regulate the vaccination of persons in local areas where vaccination was declared to be compulsory.

(iii) Rules in the matter of the delivery for trial in British India of persons confined in Mysore jails, when a requisition therefor was received by an officer in charge of a prison in Mysore from a Magistrate or court having competent jurisdiction in British India.

(iv) Rules under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation of 1897, prohibiting the import, export and transport of rags, soiled linen, etc., from plague-infected areas.

(v) A Rule under the Local Boards Regulation extending the exemption from payment of tolls granted thereunder to carriages, carts or animals belonging to Government servants travelling on duty who were certified by their respective immediate superior officers as not being entitled to travelling allowances.

(vi) Rules under Section 2 of Act, XVI of 1863, as applied to Mysore by Regulation, II of 1885, and Sections 13 and 15 of the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, so as to control the preparation, possession and sale of methylated spirit in the State, in supersession of the previous rules on the subject.

(vii) Rules under Section 10 of the Mysore Stamp Regulation, II of 1900, as to the description of stamps to be used for instruments chargeable with stamp duty under the Regulation and other matters coming under the said section.

(viii) Rules under Section 5A of the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, as amended by Regulation, V of 1906, empowering Excise Assistant Inspectors to admit to bail persons arrested under Section 34 of the said Regulation.

(ix) Rules under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation, III of 1905, in regard to the grant of loans to such societies from State Funds.

II. Military (1907-08).

61. The Military Force of the State is composed of—

(*a*) Two Regiments of Cavalry, *viz.*, the Imperial Service Regiment located at Bangalore and the Local Service Regiment with head-quarters at Mysore and detachments in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts; Nature of the force.

(*b*) Three battalions of infantry with head-quarters at Mysore, Shimoga and Bangalore and detachments in the other districts; and

(*c*) One Imperial Service Transport Corps located at Bangalore.

This force is exclusive of a separate military establishment maintained for duty in the Palace.

Sanctioned strength.

62. The sanctioned fighting strength of the officers and men of the four branches of the force was 3,202, *viz.*, 516 in the Imperial Service Regiment, 397 in the Local Service Regiment, 1,809 in the three battalions of infantry and 480 in the Transport Corps. The establishment of the Transport Corps was revised in April 1908 and fixed at a strength of 480.

Actual strength.

63. The actual strength of the fighting officers and men of all branches of the force at the end of the year under report was 3,033. The Imperial and Local Service Regiments were short of the full strength by four officers and two men; the infantry battalions by ten officers and 85 men; and the Transport Corps by eight officers and 60 men. The following table shows the actual number of fighting officers and men in each branch of the service:—

Description	Commissioned Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers	Fighting men
(*a*) Imperial and Local Service Regiments ...	37	137	733
(*b*) Infantry	51	380	1,283
(*c*) Transport Corps	12	60	340

The composition of the force.

64. In the cavalry regiments, out of a total of 1,027 officers and men, including non-combatants, 483 were Mahomedans and 416 Mahrattas; and in the infantry regiments 835 were Mahomedans and 168 Mahrattas out of a total strength of 1,793. The rest of the force consisted of Brahmins, other Hindus and Christians.

Arms provided.

65. The Imperial Service Regiment is armed with revolvers, carbines, swords and lances; the Local Service Regiment with swords and lances; and the infantry with swords and muskets.

Duties on which employed

66. A detachment of the Imperial Service Regiment, consisting of 20 commissioned and 53 non-commissioned officers and 237 rank and file took part in the Bangalore Brigade Manœuvres; a detachment of five commissioned and 16 non-commissioned officers and 107 rank and file, was sent to Mysore during the Dasara; and one of five commissioned and 19 non-commissioned officers and 126 rank and file, was on duty at Mysore in connection with the celebration of the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja. Eighteen sowars of the Local Service Regiment were employed daily on patrol duty at Shimoga, Pavagada and Jagalur. A squadron and a half of the Local Service Regiment left Mysore on the 10th December 1907 for the Royal Field Artillery Camp at Beerasandra and returned to head-quarters on the 2nd February 1908 after discharging satisfactorily its allotted duties at that place. A division of the Transport Corps consisting of one commissioned officer and 77 non-commissioned officers and men, 113 ponies and 50 carts left for Mysore on the 5th October 1907, for carriage work in connection with the Dasara festivities at Mysore and returned to head-quarters on the 11th November 1907; and again on the 5th June 1908 a division of 15 non-commissioned officers and men and 26 ponies went to Mysore for work connected with the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja and returned to Bangalore on the 6th August 1908. Three divisions consisting of seven commissioned and 241 non-commissioned officers and men of the Imperial Transport Corps were employed in connection with the manœuvres which the British Troops held in January and February 1908. Some of the carts and ponies of the Transport Corps were also employed with the Imperial and Local Service Regiments and the Mysore Infantry in conveying clothing, ammunition, etc., to the troops. The sepoys of the infantry were as usual employed in guarding the Huzur, District and Taluk treasuries all over the State.

Efficiency.

67. The efficiency of the troops of all arms was well maintained during the year under report. The Imperial Service Regiment was drilled by the Commandant assisted by Drill Instructors under the supervision of the Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport Corps. Recruits and remounts were duly trained in the riding school, the number under training at the end of the year being three trumpeters, one farrier, 19 sowars and 32 remounts. Two officers of the regiment who had been sent up for instruction in the musketry class of the Imperial Service Troops at Meerut returned after completing their

course. The Imperial Service Lancers won 13 prizes in all in the South India Rifle Association Meeting of 1907 at Bangalore and 12 prizes of the aggregate value of Rs. 128 in the Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers' Rifle Meeting in December of the same year. The regiment was inspected by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, who found considerable improvement in its work on the range. The Imperial Service Troops acquitted themselves in signalling work to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops. One commissioned officer and two non-commissioned officers were deputed during the year under report to receive instruction in the new system of message work in the signalling class held at Gwalior. The class opened in April 1907 to train commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regiment in military sketching did good work. Two commissioned officers and one non-commissioned officer attended the pioneer class formed at Faridkote, and one lance daffadar and one sowar were sent during the year to attend a special course of gymnastics at Secunderabad. The Regiment had at the end of the year 471 horses and 252 mules for transport attached to it. At the Central Assault at Arms held in September 1907, three officers of this regiment who competed in three different events won first prizes; and first prizes were also secured in individual riding and jumping as well as in tent-pegging by sections.

During the year under report, the Local Service Regiment was paraded and exercised in mounted squadron drill, lance and sword exercises, etc., by the Commandant aided by the Drill Instructors. There were at the close of the year 379 horses on the strength of this regiment and in its riding school 25 recruits and 10 remounts were under instruction.

In the infantry the men and the recruits at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga were as far as possible drilled by the Commandants of the battalions with the aid of Drill Instructors.

The four divisions of the Imperial Service Transport Corps were paraded and exercised in cart and pack drill and in the different movements required for transport in the field. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of this corps were put through a course of semaphore signalling. There were at the close of the year under report 666 ponies and 14 mules on the strength of this corps, the number of carts attached to it being 262 of a new and 29 of an old pattern.

68. The outlay on the troops during the year amounted to Rs. 11,63,035 against Rs. 12,14,535 in the previous year as detailed below:— Expenditure.

	1906-07	1907-08
Imperial Service Regiment	3,52,585	3,39,355
Local Service Regiment	1,66,817	1,63,160
Infantry	2,19,105	2,11,673
Imperial Service Transport Corps	2,35,131	2,21,726
Palace Military Establishment	1,00,000	1,00,000
Other expenditure including stores, superannuation and retiring allowance	1,40,897	1,27,121

69. At the commencement of the year under report there were at the farm 7 stallions, 104 mares and 130 foals. Forty-six foals, 22 colts and 24 fillies were born during the year giving a percentage of 68·6 births to mares covered. Including transfers between the classes of mares and foals the additions to stock during the year were 21 mares and 57 foals and the casualties including deaths, sales and transfers to other establishments were 25 mares and 44 foals. Thus the year closed with 7 stallions, 100 mares and 143 foals on the farm. Government Stud Farm, Kunigal.

70. Distinguished visitors to the farm during the year were His Excellency the Governor of Madras, His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, the General Commanding, Bangalore Division, Sir James Wolfe-Murray, the Yuvaraja of Mysore, the Dewan of Mysore, General Atkinson and Captain Robertson of the Australian Army.

71. The approximate value of the live-stock on the farm was Rs. 1,29,928 on the 1st of July 1908 against Rs. 1,35,393 on the 1st of July 1907.

72. The expenditure incurred on the farm during the year under report was Rs. 49,331 against Rs. 54,867 in 1906-07.

III. Police (1907-08).

Constitution.

73. The organisation of the Police force has been described in detail in the administration report for 1904-05. There was no change during the year in its constitution. The force in the districts of Tumkur, Hassan, Kadur, Chitaldrug, Kolar and the Kolar Gold Fields was reorganised and redistributed on the basis of the investigation centre scheme, the essential feature of which was that the investigation of crime was to be taken up only by the higher paid police officers and not by dafadars as hitherto.

Strength.

74. The subjoined table shows the sanctioned and the actual strength of the different bodies of the Regular Police:—

	Sanctioned Strength		Actual Strength			
			1906-07		1907-08	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Railway Police ...	7	69	7	68	7	69
Gold Fields Police ...	38	236	50	302	37	236
Total ...	45	305	57	370	44	305
City Police, Bangalore ...	49	278	46	245	47	247
City Police, Mysore ...	46	275	44	273	41	256
Total ...	95	553	90	518	88	503
Special Reserve Police ...	13	183	11	175	13	175
District Police other than the above:—						
Head-quarters including Police School ...	14	...	13	...	11	...
Bangalore District ...	99	547	97	543	98	530
Kolar District ...	84	427	69	354	84	410
Tumkur District ...	95	571	93	554	95	556
Mysore District ...	81	420	79	409	78	383
French Rocks ...	53	291	51	278	49	247
Hassan District ...	72	386	68	359	72	368
Shimoga District ...	83	456	83	447	81	430
Kadur District ...	62	394	58	362	62	352
Chitaldrug District ...	92	586	86	556	92	566
Total ...	735	4,078	697	3,862	722	3,842
Grand Total ...	888	5,119	855	4,925	867	4,825

N. B.—The variations in the figures of the Kolar Gold Fields and the Kolar District are due to the reconstitution of the Kolar Gold Fields Police circle.

75. The total sanctioned strength of officers and men consisted of one Inspector-General of Police, 15 District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police, 112 Inspectors, 760 Head Constables, Jamadars, Dafadars and Sergeants and 5,119 Constables. All the officers and more than one-half of the men were literate.

The Police Training School.

76. The Head-quarter Police Training school continued to have three classes. The strength of the Inspectors' class was 16, consisting of 10 men in service and six recruits; the strength of the Station House Officers' classes was 60, all being men in service. Of these, 19 were in the English and 41 in the Kanarese class.

Preservation of order.

77. There was a serious riot in the Kolar Gold Fields from the 25th to 28th December 1907, in consequence of a cooly woman having been molested by some of the Punjabi watchmen. The Punjabis when remonstrated with by the husband of

the woman illtreated him, when, other coolies interfered and rescued him. Thereupon the Punjabis reinforced by their comrades, attacked the huts of the coolies, assaulted men, women and children, and wrongfully confined two coolies. The police secured the release of the coolies. On the morning of the 26th, the coolies gathered in large numbers and attacked the Punjabi lines. The local police kept back the excited mob. Again on the evening of the 28th December, the coolies at Ribblesdale Shaft refused to go underground and pelted stones at the Punjabis who were marching to change guard. The disturbance assumed a very serious aspect, but the local and the reserve police with the valuable help of the Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers were able to disperse the mob. That no loss of life or damage to property occurred was due to the fact that the responsible local authorities kept their heads cool and dealt with the mob with great forbearance and tact. Subsequently the chief offenders on both sides were tried and convicted in due course.

Prevention of crime.

78. Action was taken by the police under Sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the case of 159 persons, of whom 82 were directed by Magistrates to furnish security for good behaviour. During the year under report 8 persons were ordered by Magistrates and Judges to notify their residence under Section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The revision of the registers of criminal gangs and the census of such gangs which were commenced about a year ago were nearing completion at the end of the year.

Investigation of crime.

79. The Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents personally investigated 169 cases, of which 53 ended in conviction and 48 in acquittal. Of the rest, 17 were struck off as false and 51 were pending at the close of the year. The police work of the Amildars continued to be satisfactory. The introduction of the investigation centre scheme into the districts of Tumkur, Hassan, Kadur, Chitaldrug and Kolar (including the Gold Fields) was sanctioned during the latter part of the year. The chief feature of the scheme is that the enquiry into cases will be entrusted only to the higher paid police officials. The Finger Print Bureau continued to do useful work and had on record 16,874 impression slips at the end of the year. It is under contemplation to organise a department of criminal investigation and intelligence to deal more effectively with serious organised crime.

Cognizable crime

80. There were 5,279 cognizable cases reported during the year. Including 4,036 cases (*viz.*, 3,670 pending with the police, 365 pending on A Form, and one case of infant marriage shown as cognizable on account of the change in the statistical forms) pending at the beginning of the year, the police had to deal with 9,315 cognizable cases in all. Of these, 6 cases were transferred to the British police; in 131 cases investigation was refused; 1,364 were declared to be false; 782 were returned as undetectable; six in which charge sheets had been submitted were ordered to be struck off as the accused persons had absconded; and six were withdrawn. Of the remaining 7,020 cases, 1,976 ended in conviction and 889 in acquittal or discharge leaving 4,155 cases pending at the close of the year. This number included 1,096 referred cases in which no orders had been passed by Magistrates and 435 cases pending with them on A Form. There thus remained 2,624 cases in which no final reports had been sent in by the police. Besides the cases enquired into by the police, 915 cases involving 2,234 persons were directly taken cognizance of by Magistrates and in 229 of these cases 449 persons were convicted.

81. Five thousand five hundred and fifty-nine persons were arrested by the police, of whom 285 were released on bail on the ground of insufficient evidence and 2,800 were convicted and 2,114 acquitted or discharged by Magistrates.

82. Eight hundred and nineteen cases of serious offences against the person were dealt with during the year and 131 of these ended in conviction. Sixty-three murder cases were reported during the year and 22 of these ended in conviction and 26 in acquittal or discharge.

83. During the year the police detected a gang of criminals who had been committing a series of atrocious murders in Bangalore for over two years past. The gang consisted of four young men named Babu, Sunderraju, Nallathambi and Srinivasalu, some of whom had received a little education in English and belonged to respectable families. The chief object of the crimes was robbery, the murders were cleverly planned, the bodies were ingeniously disposed of and the loot was also

cleverly converted into money. Six persons in all were the victims of these assassinations and an unsuccessful attempt on a seventh person led to the detection of the whole series of crimes. The modus operandi of the murderers was for one or more of them to make friends with the victim and decoy him or her to a vacant house or other convenient place previously engaged for the purpose and there drug the person with chloroform and then cut the victim's throat. The body was in most of the cases buried in a hole dug in the house, though in two cases the bodies were found thrown into tanks.

84. The first murder was of a woman Lakki who was decoyed to the Sreerama Medical Hall in the Bangalore city, which belonged to a medical man, the father of one of the murderers, and was there murdered for the sake of her ornaments and whose body was tied up in a sack and thrown into a tank on the outskirts of the city. The body was found on the 24th April 1906 and the enquiries made at the time afforded no clue either for the identification of the victim or the detection of the murderers.

85. The next was that of one Appiah who mysteriously disappeared from his house in the Bangalore city on the 1st July 1906. On information given to the police, efforts were made to trace him and some of the murderers were actually arrested on suspicion. But the police and the relatives of the boy were thrown off the scent by the receipt of a telegram purporting to have been sent by the missing boy from Madras to the effect that he was quite well and was going away to Rangoon. As was found subsequently, the boy had been murdered and his body buried in a vacant shop in the city which had been rented by the murderers.

86. The next two cases related to boys residing in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, who disappeared from their houses on the 16th September and 16th October 1906.

87. The next crime was a double murder and related to two boys Visvamurti and Krishna who disappeared from the city on the 22nd June 1907. As was subsequently found, they were murdered in the Civil and Military Station and buried in a vacant house there. The last murder was also that of a boy of the city, Cheluvaraj Mudaliar, who disappeared on the 9th October 1907. In these cases also bogus telegrams were sent by the murderers to the relatives of the victims and suspicion was thus warded off.

88. The last exploit of the gang was the attempted murder of one Munisami, a young man of about 22 years of age, who was enticed to a vacant house in Ulsur in the Civil and Military Station. Nallathambi and Sunderraju plied him with drink and then administered chloroform. When he became unconscious, they began to cut his throat. But as fortune would have it, the narcotic had not taken full effect and the victim regained consciousness while his throat was being cut and struggled with his murderers. Just then some noise in the street outside alarmed the culprits, who left their victim and decamped. This occurred on the 7th January 1908, and Nallathambi and Sunderraju were soon in custody.

89. The circumstances of this case and the fact that one of the persons concerned had been suspected in connection with the disappearance of Appiah, raised a suspicion as to the true character of the other mysterious disappearances, and enquiries were set on foot by Inspector Siddaramappa and Chief Jailor Nagavkar, formerly Chief Police Inspector of the Bangalore city. The investigation proved entirely successful and, on information furnished by the culprits, the bodies of the victims buried in different places were exhumed, some of the stolen property was recovered and the other persons concerned in the cases were also arrested. A mass of circumstantial evidence was collected and the murderers were placed before the Courts for trial. In the result three of the four, *viz.*, Babu, Sunderraju and Nallathambi, were sentenced to undergo the extreme penalty of the law and the fourth, Srinivasalu, to transportation for life.

90. In connection with these cases a departmental enquiry was held into the conduct of the officers of the city police concerned in the investigation of these cases, and it was found that these officers had done their duty conscientiously and to the best of their intelligence and ability.

91. A somewhat novel case of kidnapping occurred in the Chitaldrug District, in which a young woman of the kurubar or shepherd caste who had been for some

time previously pretending to be *enciente*, managed to carry away her neighbour's male infant a month and a half old and, immediately after, made it appear that she had been confined of the baby. On complaint made by the parents of the missing child, the case was detected and the woman was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

92. There were 26 dacoities, 48 robberies and 1,240 cases of house-breaking and theft during the year, showing a slight increase in this class of crime over the figures of the previous year. In one of the cases of dacoity the patel of a village and the villagers surrounded a gang of dacoits and succeeded in capturing one of them. Several other members of the gang were subsequently arrested and were tried and convicted after the close of the year. Another case of interest was the dacoity in the Sibi temple in the Tumkur District, which a gang of Pathans broke into during puja time, terrorised those present, and made off with property valued at Rs. 4,000. Some of the offenders were arrested in Sholapur, Bombay and Satara, and were under trial at the end of the year.

93. There was a general decrease of crime under the class of minor offences against property.

Non-cognizable cases.

94. In 7,781 non-cognizable cases (including 328 cases of the previous year) 15,342 persons appeared before Magistrates and of these, 2,092 were convicted in 1,306 cases.

Village Police.

95. The village police arrested 107 persons in 77 cases against 76 in 45 cases in the preceding year. Of these, 61 cases with 86 persons ended in conviction, 11 cases with 15 persons ended in acquittal, one case with one person was compounded and four cases with five persons were pending at the close of the year.

Previous Convictions.

96. Out of a total number of 1,834 persons convicted of offences under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 303 persons. It is expected that with the development of the finger print system the identification of old offenders will be rendered easier and more certain.

Property lost and recovered.

97. In 2,641 cases property to the value of Rs. 1,66,291 was lost as against Rs. 1,90,998 during the preceding year. The total value of the property recovered was Rs. 50,891 as against Rs. 68,020 in 1906-07, the percentage of property recovered being 30·6 against 35·6 in the previous year.

Processes.

98. The total number of processes issued during the year for service by the police was 109,333, of which 100,557 or nearly 92 per cent were executed and served.

Inspection work.

99. The Inspector-General toured in all the districts for over 4½ months and inspected eight district offices, 44 head stations, and 48 sub-stations. One hundred head stations, sub-stations and outposts were visited by Deputy Commissioners, 630 by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. Two head stations and 16 sub-stations were in all left uninspected at the end of the year.

Finger Prints.

100. In the Finger Print Bureau 4,277 slips were dealt with during the year, 1,968 received for record and 2,309 for search. Of the latter, 1,583 were from the State; 342 of these were traced.

Arms Regulation.

101. The number of licenses issued under the Arms Regulation was 16,238 as against 12,847 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted against 53 persons with the result that 43 were convicted, five were acquitted and five were under trial. The increase in the number of licenses issued was mostly due to the grant of licenses to several raiyats in the malnad taluks who were found in possession of fire-arms without licenses during the census of fire-arms carried out last year.

Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

102. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1907 under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation was 279. Prosecutions were instituted in 30 cases involving 106 persons, of which 14 cases with 43 persons ended in conviction and 11 cases with 40 persons in acquittal or discharge. The rest were pending at the close of the year.

Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation.

103. During the year under report the number of persons prosecuted under the Mysore Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation was 24 in seven cases as against 17 in six cases in 1906-07. Six cases involving 20 persons ended in conviction against five cases and 12 persons in the previous year.

Rewards.

104. Four hundred officers and men were rewarded; 138 by promotion, 238 by money grants (amounting to Rs. 2,292) and 24 by the award of good marks.

Punishments.

105. One hundred and eighty-one officers and men, as against 239 in 1906-07, were given black marks; 307 officers and 2,455 men were fined, degraded, or suspended during the year as against 238 officers and 1,855 men in the preceding year; three officers and 151 men were dismissed the service as against two officers and 129 men in 1906-07; and one officer and 24 men were convicted by Magistrates against one officer and 35 men in the previous year. Of the last, one was convicted for causing hurt to extort confession, two for criminal breach of trust, four for theft and the rest for minor offences.

Expenditure.

106. The cost of the Police Administration during the year under report was Rs. 9,77,092 as against Rs. 9,86,830 in the year previous.

General.

107. The taluks of Malur and Mulbagal were transferred from the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of the Kolar Gold Fields to that of the Superintendent of the Kolar District as the former was unable to give sufficient attention to those taluks in police matters.

IV. Extradition (1907-08).

Extradition.

108. The extradition of criminals from British India to Mysore is regulated by the Indian Extradition Act, XV of 1903. Article 16 of the Instrument of Transfer imposes on the Durbar the obligation to arrest and surrender to the British Indian authorities any person in Mysore who is accused of having committed an offence in British India and whose arrest and surrender is desired by the British Resident. Further, under a notification issued in 1878 by the Chief Commissioner under the authority of the Government of India, Magistrates and Police officers in Mysore are required to execute all criminal processes issued by Magistrates in British India for execution in Mysore as if such processes were issued by Magistrates in Mysore. In order to facilitate the trial of persons committing offences both in Mysore and in British India, a notification was issued by the Durbar on the 20th July 1907 directing that prisoners convicted of extradition offences in Mysore and charged with extradition offences in British India, should be surrendered for trial in British India if required, their re-surrender to Mysore being regulated by the Extradition Act.

109. During the year under report, 58 persons were surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act. Of these, 47 were British subjects, nine subjects of the Mysore State and the remaining two were members of wandering tribes. Including four who were under trial at the end of the last year there were 62 extradited persons under trial during the year. Of these, 27 were convicted, 16 acquitted, 5 discharged and 14 were under trial at the end of the year.

110. The number of persons arrested in the State and surrendered to British India and other States during the year was 110. Of these, 65 were Mysore subjects, 42 British subjects, and 3 subjects of other States. Of the persons arrested, 59 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code, 45 in cases under special and local laws and in the case of six persons, the nature of the offence committed was not known. The result of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore was not known in 103 cases; in the case of the rest, four were convicted and three were acquitted.

V. Criminal Justice (1907-08).

Courts.

111. Exclusive of the Chief Court, the number of Criminal Courts in the State was 135, the same as in the previous year. There were two Sessions Judges, two Assistant Sessions Judges, eight District Magistrates, 27 Magistrates of the first class, 45 of the second class and 51 of the third class. The number of Justices of the Peace was six as against eight in 1906-07.

Offences reported.

112. The number of offences reported during the year was 17,128 as against 16,300 during 1906-07. Of these, 40·67 per cent were offences affecting the human body, chiefly criminal force, assault, hurt and wrongful restraint; 31·86 per cent were against property, particularly theft, criminal trespass and mischief; 3·74 per cent were offences affecting the authority of public servants, public health and

safety, etc.; 12·36 per cent were offences under special and local laws; and the rest were other offences under the Indian Penal Code. The number of offences returned as true was 13,109 or 76·53 per cent as against 13,362 or 81·90 per cent in 1906-07. Out of the offences returned as true, 11,303 were under the Indian Penal Code and 1,806 under special or local laws. Of the former, 1,371 or 12·13 per cent were heinous offences as against 1,324 or 11·7 per cent in the previous year.

Number of cases brought to trial.

113. The cases brought to trial during the year numbered 13,018, of which 12,305 or 94·52 per cent were disposed of and 713 were pending at the close of the year. Subordinate Magistrates disposed of 12,125 or 93·14 per cent of the cases brought to trial; District Magistrates, 51 cases; and Courts of Session, 129 cases. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Magistrates was 10·98 days as against 5·70 in 1906-07 and by Courts of Session 3·55 days as against 3·38 in the preceding year. Of the 129 cases disposed of by the Courts of Session, 13 were tried with the assistance of juries and 97 with the aid of assessors. Eight cases were withdrawn by the Public Prosecutors and in 11 cases the accused pleaded guilty.

Number of persons brought to trial.

114. The number of persons brought to trial during the year was 26,684, of whom 5,384 were arrested by the Police, 1,457 were brought before the Courts upon warrants and 19,843 appeared on summonses. Including 1,736 persons who were awaiting trial at the end of last year, the total number of persons dealt with during the year was 28,420 as against 28,170 in the previous year.

115. The cases of 26,092 persons or 91·09 per cent of the total number were disposed of, 310 by Courts of Session, 108 by District Magistrates and 25,674 by other Magistrates.

Results of trial.

116. Of the persons whose cases were disposed of, 78·33 per cent were discharged or acquitted against 69·67 per cent during last year; 21·35 per cent were convicted as against 23·89 per cent in the previous year. Seventeen persons were released under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of the persons that were discharged or acquitted as many as 16,135 or 79·86 per cent were concerned in compoundable offences, such as hurt, criminal force, assault, mischief, etc.

Punishments.

117. Of the persons convicted, 16 were sentenced by the Sessions Judges to death; 11 to transportation; 1,923 to imprisonment; 3,919 to fine; and 125 to whipping. The records of nine cases involving 14 persons sentenced to death, were submitted to the Chief Court by the Sessions Courts for confirmation of the sentence. In the case of three persons the sentences were commuted to transportation for life; in the case of two persons the sentences were confirmed; and in the case of six persons the sentences were set aside and the accused set at liberty. Two cases involving three persons were pending at the end of the year. Two persons whose sentences were confirmed appealed to His Highness the Maharaja for mercy. In one case the sentence was commuted to transportation for life and, in the other, the memorial was rejected.

118. Of the total number of persons sentenced to imprisonment, inclusive of those committed to prison in default of furnishing security, 34·85 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment of 15 days and under; 50·62 per cent, to imprisonment for six months and under; 11·66 per cent to imprisonment for over six months and under two years; 34 persons out of 1,997 to imprisonment for between two and seven years; and six to imprisonment for over seven years.

119. In a large majority of the cases, *i.e.*, 3,205 out of 3,919, the fines imposed were under Rs. 10 and in only 17 cases did they range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 42,164 and the amount realized Rs. 35,829. The amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 2,211.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

120. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings during the year was 346 involving 528 persons. Of these, 85 were required to furnish security for good behaviour and one was required to furnish security for keeping the peace.

Witnesses.

121. The number of witnesses that appeared before Magistrates during the year was 67,279; of these, 58,300 were detained for one day; 6,893 for two days; 1,433 for three days; and 653 for four days and more. The number of witnesses that were actually examined was 37,533. The number of witnesses examined in Sessions cases was 1,345 as against 1,504 in 1906-07. The total amount of allowances paid

to the witnesses examined before Magistrates and at Sessions trials was Rs. 4,483 as against Rs. 5,202 in the last year.

Appellate Courts.

122. Including the Chief Court the number of Courts that exercised appellate jurisdiction was 13 as against 17 in the previous year.

Appeals.

123. Including the pending cases of the previous year, there were during the year 798 appeals involving 1,393 persons; of these 794 were appeals from convictions and four from acquittals. One-fourth of the number of appeals was dealt with by the Chief Court, more than one-half by the District and other Magistrates and about one-sixth by the Courts of Session.

124. In more than half the number of cases the appeals were dismissed; in more than a fourth the appeals were allowed and the sentences reversed; in about a tenth the sentences were modified; and in the rest further enquiry was ordered.

Appeals from acquittals.

125. Inclusive of three appeals against orders of acquittals pending at the close of the previous year, there were four appeals for disposal as against eight in the preceding year. The orders of the lower court were reversed in one of these cases and upheld in two; and one appeal was pending at the close of the year.

Average duration of appeals.

126. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 40·45 days as against 45·27 days in 1906-07. In the Sessions Courts it was 24·48 days as against 20·65 days and in the Magistrates' Courts 19·65 as against 13·11, in the preceding year.

Revisional jurisdiction.

127. In the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction the Chief Court, the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates dealt with the cases of 570 persons. In the case of 48 persons the sentences were reversed, in the case of 33 persons they were modified, and new trials were ordered in the case of 57 persons.

Receipts and charges.

128. The receipts amounted to Rs. 72,519 against Rs. 79,079 and the charges except those of the Chief Court to Rs. 3,32,223 against Rs. 3,55,216 in 1906-07.

European British subjects.

129. Eight cases involving nine persons were tried by Justices of the Peace against 25 cases involving 34 persons in the previous year. In three cases involving four persons, the accused were acquitted and five cases involving five persons ended in conviction.

VI. Civil Justice (1907-08).

Number and jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

130. Including the Chief Court the number of Civil Courts during the year was 23 as against 26 at the end of 1906-07. The District Judge's Court at Bangalore, the Sub-Judges' Courts at Hassan and Chikmagalur and the Munsiffs' Courts at Yedahalli and Dodballapur were abolished with effect from the 1st July 1907. In the place of the two Sub-Judges' Courts, Munsiffs' Courts were established at Hassan and Chikmagalur, the former with the same territorial jurisdiction as the previously existing Sub-Court and the latter with jurisdiction over the whole of the Kadur District except the Yedahalli Sub-Taluk which was assigned to the Munsiff of Shimoga. The territorial jurisdiction of the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Mysore was extended to the revenue district of Hassan. The taluk of Nelamangala was added to the jurisdiction of the Principal Munsiff, Bangalore, and the taluks of Devanhalli, Dodballapur and Goribidnur were added to the jurisdiction of the Chikballapur Munsiff's Court. Unlimited civil jurisdiction was conferred on the Sub-Judge at Bangalore and the Munsiff of Hassan was invested with the powers of a District Court under the Succession Certificate Regulation, Part I.

131. The Chief Court consisting of a Chief Judge and two Puisne Judges, dealt chiefly with the disposal of appeals from the decisions of lower Courts.

Suits instituted, their number, nature and value.

132. The number of original suits, ordinary and small cause, instituted in all the subordinate Courts was 19,641 as against 15,222 in the preceding year. The Munsiffs' Courts dealt with the bulk of the original work, only 1,910 suits being filed in the Courts of the Sub-Judges and 9 in the Courts of the District Judges.

133. Of 11,237 ordinary suits, 9,039 or 80·44 per cent related to money or movable property, 1,506 or 13·40 per cent to immovable property, and 692 or 6·16 per cent to other matters. Out of 8,404 small causes, 5,307 were based on contracts in writing, 825 on contracts not in writing, and 879 on accounts stated, while 133 were for money had and received, 561 for price of goods sold, 39 for wages, etc., 51 for breach of contract, 407 for rent, 156 for movable property or its value and 46 for damages.

134. Omitting 264 ordinary suits in which the subject matter could not be valued in money, the bulk of the litigation, *viz.*, 5,543 suits or 49·32 per cent related to matters under Rs. 100 in value and 5,099 suits or 45·37 per cent to matters between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 in value. In only 279 cases or 2·48 per cent was the subject matter valued at between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 and in only 52 cases or 0·46 per cent was it above Rs. 5,000 in value. Among small causes, 994 were suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value; 5,971 were between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50; 998 were between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100; and 441 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300.

135. The aggregate value of suits capable of money valuation amounted to Rs. 31,45,513 as against Rs. 27,57,147 in the previous year. The average value of each suit was Rs. 162-5-4 as against Rs. 159-3-7 for the last year.

Disposal of suits.

136. The number of suits pending at the end of last year was 5,341, excluding five suits which were transferred from one Court to another. The total number of suits for disposal was 24,982, of which 14,998 were ordinary suits and 9,984 small causes. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 10,366, of which 1,290 or 12·44 per cent were disposed of without trial; 6,046 or 58·32 per cent without contest; 3,024 or 29·17 per cent after contest; and six by reference to arbitration. The number of small causes disposed of was 8,132, of which 1,141 were disposed of without trial; 529 compromised; 827 decreed on confession; 4,169 decreed *exparte*; 86 dismissed *exparte*; 1,379 disposed of with contest; and one was disposed of by reference to arbitration. Thus the total number of suits disposed of was 18,498 leaving 6,484 suits pending at the close of the year. Of the suits undisposed of, 5,896 were pending in the Munsiffs' Courts, 576 in the Sub-Judges' Courts, and 12 in the District Judges' Courts. The average duration of contested small causes fell from 102·46 days in the previous year to 96·20 days. There was also a fall in the average duration of regular suits from 228·56 to 118·81 days. In uncontested suits the average duration was 50·32 days as against 47·77 during the previous year. The average value of suits disposed of was Rs. 149-15-3 and the average cost to the parties was Rs. 26-0-8.

Miscellaneous cases.

137. Including 1,300 cases pending at the end of 1906-07, there were for disposal 15,103 miscellaneous cases against 15,727 in the previous year. Of these, 739 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 1,373 for setting aside *exparte* decrees, 75 for a review of judgment or for a new trial, 253 for permission to sue in *forma pauperis* and the remaining 12,663 related to other matters. Of these, 13,495 were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,608 at the end of the year as against 14,198 and 1,529, respectively, in the previous year.

Execution of decrees.

138. Including 3,956 applications pending from the previous year, the total number of applications for the execution of decrees was 29,681. Of these, 24,974 were disposed of and 4,707 were pending at the end of the year. The percentage of wholly fruitless applications was 62·17 being 0·70 less than that in 1906-07. Immovable property was sold in 1,290 cases and movable property in 224 cases. Out of 533 persons who were ordered to be imprisoned, only 74 were imprisoned. Realizations by the issue of processes amounted to Rs. 3,68,800 against Rs. 4,06,201 and without the issue of processes to Rs. 1,38,402 against Rs. 1,21,630.

Insolvency applications.

139. The number of applications for a declaration of insolvency was 159 against 143 in 1906-07 and of these, three were withdrawn, 43 were granted, 62 were rejected and the rest were pending at the close of the year. In seven cases receivers were appointed. The claims of creditors amounted to Rs. 38,395. The gross amount realized from the assets of insolvents was Rs. 1,389 while the amount disbursed to creditors amounted to Rs. 768.

First appeals in Courts of District and Subordinate Judges.

140. The total number of appeals for disposal in the District Courts and Sub-Courts was 823, including 288 appeals pending at the end of the last year. Of these 642 were decided as against 745 in the previous year and there were 181 appeals pending at the close of the year.

First appeals in the Chief Court.

141. The number of appeals filed in the Chief Court during the year was 354. Including 368 appeals pending at the end of 1906-07 there were 722 appeals for disposal. Of these, 204 appeals were decided as against 229, leaving 518 pending as against 368, at the end of 1906-07.

Value, cost and average duration of first appeals.

142. The aggregate value of first appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 3,38,240 against Rs. 3,89,591 in the previous year, giving an average value of Rs. 380 per appeal. The average value of appeals decided in the Chief Court was

Rs. 593 and the average cost to the parties was Rs. 85-3-0. In appeals decided by subordinate Courts, the average value and the average cost were Rs. 219 and Rs. 53-13-0 respectively. The average duration of appeals was 398·56 days in the Chief Court against 296·10 days in the previous year; in the District Courts, 232·06 days against 310·95 and in the Subordinate Judges' Courts, 95·70 against 106·77.

Second appeals.

143. Second appeals lie only to the Chief Court and the number filed during the year was 181 as against 215 in the previous year. Of these, 77 arose out of suits for land and 104 out of other suits. Their aggregate value was Rs. 47,793 against Rs. 48,132 in the previous year. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 264 against Rs. 224. The total number of second appeals for disposal, including those pending at the end of last year was 379 against 333 in 1906-07. Of these, 150 appeals were disposed of against 135 in the previous year. Their average value and cost were Rs. 223-9-9 and Rs. 41-7-3 respectively. The average duration was 327 days against 238·62 days in the last year.

Miscellaneous appeals in Courts of District and Subordinate Judges.

144. The number of appeals in the District and Sub-Courts relating to the execution of decrees and miscellaneous matters, was 194. Of these, 152 were disposed of and 42 were left pending at the close of the year.

Miscellaneous appeals in the Chief Court.

145. The total number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal in the Chief Court, including those pending from the previous year, was 163 as against 134 in 1906-07. Of these, 101 were disposed of leaving 62 pending at the close of the year.

Witnesses.

146. During the year, 43,773 witnesses attended the Courts. Of these, 42,119 or 96·2 per cent were discharged on the first day, 1,403 or 3·21 per cent were detained for one day, 208 or 0·48 per cent for two days and 43 for three days. The travelling and subsistence allowances granted to them amounted to Rs. 58,687 against Rs. 54,540 in 1906-07.

Processes.

147. The total number of processes issued during the year was 156,842 and the realizations on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 87,540. The cost of the process establishment was Rs. 62,227.

Receipts and expenditure.

148. The total receipts and expenditure of all the Courts, exclusive of process receipts and charges, amounted to Rs. 3,95,445 and Rs. 3,22,203, respectively, as against Rs. 3,81,603 and Rs. 3,84,209 in 1906-07.

VII. Prisons.

(*Calendar year 1907*).

Accommodation.

149. The number of jails and lockups remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 2 jails and 79 lockups. A new lockup building was constructed at Harihar and the building at Hole-Narsipur was improved and repaired.

Prison population. General.

150. The number of prisoners of all classes admitted during the year was 10,032 against 11,518 in the previous year. Inclusive of 1,289 prisoners that were under confinement at the beginning of the year, the total jail population was 11,321 against 12,827 in 1906. Of these, 10,179 were discharged leaving a jail population of 1,142 at the end of 1907. The total daily average fell from 1,341·41 to 1,200·02 or by 10·5 per cent.

Convicts.

151. Of this total jail population, 4,100 were convicts against 4,808 in 1906. Of these, the numbers received by direct committal and transfer were 2,383 and 660 respectively. During the year 3,175 were discharged, leaving at the end of the year a convict population of 925. The daily average number of convicts fell from 1,091·22 in 1906 to 967·53.

Under-trials.

152. The total number of under-trials was 7,159 against 7,955 in the previous year. Of these, 6,944 were discharged during the year, leaving at the end of the year 215 under-trials. The daily average strength of this class was 228·13 against 245·86 in 1906.

Classification of Convicts. According to Sex.

153. (*a*) Of the 2,383 convicts admitted during the year—

2,216 or 93 per cent. were males, and
167 or 7 per cent. were females.

(*b*) Classified according to religion— Religion.

105 or 4·40 per cent. were Christians,
350 or 14·69 per cent. were Mahomedans,
1,924 or 80·74 per cent. were Hindus and Sikhs, and
4 or 0·17 per cent. were Buddhists and Jains.

(*c*) Classified according to age— Age.

53 or 22·2 per cent. were under 18 years of age,
1,945 or 81·62 per cent. were above 18 and below 40,
362 or 15·20 per cent. were above 40 and below 60, and
23 or 0·96 per cent. were above 60.

(*d*) Classified according to education— Education.

323 or 13·55 per cent. were able to read and write,
9 or 0·38 per cent. were able to read only, and
2,051 or 86·07 per cent. were illiterate.

(*e*) Classified according to previous occupation among males— Occupation.

143 or 6·00 per cent. were public servants,
222 or 9·32 per cent. were professional people,
106 or 4·45 per cent. were private servants,
822 or 34·50 per cent. were persons engaged in agriculture,
155 or 6·50 per cent. were persons engaged in trade,
45 or 1·89 per cent. were mechanics, and
723 or 30·34 per cent. followed miscellaneous professions.

Among females—

81 or 3·40 per cent. were married,
19 or 0·80 per cent. were unmarried,
65 or 2·72 per cent. were widows, and
2 or 0·08 per cent. were prostitutes.

(*f*) Classified according to the nature of the offences committed— Nature of offences.

1,167 or 48·97 per cent. were convicted of theft and other allied offences,
473 or 19·85 per cent. were convicted of other offences against property,
259 or 10·87 per cent. were convicted of offences against the person,
38 or 1·60 per cent. were convicted of offences against the public tranquillity,
54 or 2·27 per cent. were convicted of offences against the public service and public justice,
16 or 0·67 per cent. were convicted of offences relating to coin; and
376 or 15·77 per cent. were convicted of offences coming under other Sections of the Indian Penal Code and special and local-laws.

(*g*) Classified according to the nature of the sentence passed— Nature of sentence.

370 or 15·53 per cent. were sentenced to simple imprisonment,
1,922 or 80·65 per cent. were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment,
11 or 0·46 per cent. were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement,
61 or 2·56 per cent. were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping,
12 or 0·50 per cent. were sentenced to transportation for life, and
7 or 0·29 per cent. were sentenced to death.

(*h*) Classified according to length of sentence— Length of sentence.

1,370 or 57·50 per cent. were sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one month,
333 or 13·79 per cent. were sentenced to imprisonment exceeding 1 month and not exceeding 3 months,
335 or 14·06 per cent. were sentenced to imprisonment exceeding 3 months and not exceeding 6 months,
161 or 6·76 per cent. were sentenced to imprisonment exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 1 year,
106 or 4·45 per cent. were sentenced to imprisonment exceeding 1 year and not exceeding 2 years,
47 or 1·97 per cent. were sentenced to imprisonment exceeding 2 years and not exceeding 5 years,
12 or 0·50 per cent. were sentenced to imprisonment exceeding 5 years and not exceeding 10 years, and
12 or 0·50 per cent. were sentenced to transportation for life.

Recommittals and Juvenile offenders.

154. Notwithstanding the decrease in the daily average strength of prisoners, there was an increase in the number of recommittals, which rose from 281 or 9·39 per cent in 1906 to 314 or 13·37 per cent. Of these, 204 had been convicted once, 56 twice and 54 more than twice. The number of previously convicted juveniles rose from eight to 11, though the number of juvenile offenders decreased from 69 to 53. The increase in the number of recommittals among juveniles indicates the need for a reformatory school in the State in which juveniles can be detained for a period sufficiently long to bring about moral improvement. This will necessitate the introduction of a regulation on the lines of the Reformatory Schools Act of British India, and the desirability of taking steps in this direction is engaging the attention of Government. Meanwhile the provision of separate accommodation in the Central Jail for this class of offenders to keep them from the influence of adult convicts has been taken in hand.

Prison offences.

155. Prison offences decreased from 262 in 1906 to 119 thereby indicating better behaviour on the part of prisoners and the maintenance of better discipline among them.

Discharges.

156. Of the 3,175 convicts discharged during the year, 2,032 were released on the expiry of their terms of imprisonment, 165 on appeal, 300 under the remission rules, 654 were transferred, one was executed and 23 died. Of the 6,944 under-trials discharged, 4,408 were acquitted, 1,820 were convicted, 705 were transferred and 11 escaped.

Escapes.

157. No convicts escaped during the year but eleven under-trial prisoners did so, of whom eight were recaptured.

Health of prisoners.

158. The daily average number of sick prisoners decreased from 15·86 in 1906 to 13·77 ; but the total number of deaths increased from 16 to 23. There was one death from cholera and no death from plague. The increase in the number of deaths is attributed to the men having been in a bad state of health when admitted into jail.

Employment of prisoners.

159. Out of the daily average number of prisoners, 36·80 were not employed, 885·32 were under sentence of labour on working days and 45·41 were sick, convalescent and infirm. Of the average number employed on working days, 51·33 were employed on unremunerative labor, 413·99 on prison duties, 196 on manufactures, and 224 on extra-mural work.

Prison earnings.

160. The cash earnings of prisoners which had been falling during the previous three years decreased further during the year from Rs. 16,365 in 1906 to Rs. 12,112. The decrease was due to the employment of a smaller number of prisoners on work of a remunerative character, because of the decrease in the average daily strength and consequently in the number of convicts employed on working days. Orders have since been passed for the levy from the departments using convict labour, of a hire of two annas per head per diem, inclusive of guarding charges, so as to recompense the jail department for the convicts employed on extra-mural labour.

Remission rules.

161. The number of prisoners released under the mark and ticket of leave rules was 300 against 249 in the previous year. The maximum remission gained by a life-term convict in the Bangalore Central Jail was 1,578 days against 1,575 in 1906 and the highest amount of gratuity earned, also by a life-term convict in the said jail, was Rs. 59-7-2. The average amount of gratuity earned by the convicts was Rs. 2-9-8 against Rs. 2-2-10 in 1906.

Expenditure.

162. The total expenditure incurred on account of jails and lockups was Rs. 1,15,695 or Rs. 11,584 less than that incurred in 1906, the decrease being mainly due to the smaller average daily strength during the year. The cost per head of average strength increased from Rs. 94-14-2 to Rs. 96-6-7. Deducting from the total expenditure the cash earnings of the convicts, the net cost of the department was Rs. 1,03,583 and per head of average strength Rs. 86-5-1 against Rs. 1,10,914 and Rs. 82-11-0, respectively, in 1906. The increase in the cost per head of average strength is attributed to there not having been any reduction in temporary establishments notwithstanding a decrease in the total daily average of the jail population.

The average cost per prisoner in the State has been found to be much higher than in the neighbouring British Indian Provinces and the causes for this

difference have been carefully gone into. It has been generally found that as regards the establishments of prisons and the dietary of prisoners, the charges for which constitute most of the cost of the department, the scales in force in Mysore do not materially differ from those in the Madras Presidency. It has however been found that in British India, prisoners are employed almost wholly on remunerative labour intra-murally while such is not the case in Mysore. Certain differences have also been found to exist in the debit of charges to the Prisons department in the accounts, certain charges being shown against the department in Mysore which are not so shown in British India. Orders have recently been issued directing that prisoners should be employed on remunerative intra-mural work as far as possible and that the practice in Madras as regards the class of charges debited to the Prisons department should be followed in certain cases. It is believed that these steps will reduce the average cost of prisoners to the level of the cost in British India.

The details of expenditure incurred during the year are shown below:—

No.	Details	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Establishment charges	56,593	47 2 6
2	Dietary charges	45,724	38 3 10
3	Hospital charges...	2,204	1 13 4
4	Clothing and bedding of prisoners ...	2,746	2 4 9*
5	Charges for moving prisoners ...	3,076	2 9 0
6	Charges for live-stock, tools and plant, etc.	140	0 1 10
7	Sanitation charges	109	0 1 5
8	Other charges	5,103	4 4 0
	Total ...	1,15,695	96 8 8

* *N.B*—The cost on account of Civil prisoners is excluded in this calculation; hence the difference between the figures of average cost given in this table and those given in para 162 *supra*.

VIII. Registration of Assurances (1907-08).

Registration officers and offices.

163. The department is administered by an Inspector-General, and the Deputy Commissioners are *ex-officio* District Registrars for their respective districts. The number of special and *ex-officio* sub-registry offices remained the same as during the last year, namely, 52 and 26 respectively, the former in the charge of special Sub-Registrars, the latter in the charge of Deputy Amildars or Taluk Sheristadars as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars.

Changes introduced.

164. As regards the finger impressions of executants of documents, the impression of the left thumb was directed to be taken instead of that of the right thumb. An exemption from the operation of Section 17 of the Mysore Registration Regulation was made in the case of agricultural leases, the terms of which did not exceed five years and the annual rents reserved by which did not exceed fifty rupees. With a view to ascertain why transfers of patta were not effected without delay in all cases of absolute sales of land a special register was ordered to be maintained by every Sub-Registrar for noting the reasons given by vendors of landed property for the omission to transfer the patta immediately. There was an appreciable increase in the registration of all classes of documents, the largest increase being in the Mysore District. This general increase is attributed to the unfavourable agricultural prospects in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts which led to property changing hands. The large increase in mortgage bonds in the Mysore District is accounted for by the large number of marriages that took place during the year, necessitating the borrowing of money for marriage expenses. The subsidence of plague and favourable seasons in the other districts also contributed to the increase.

Offences.

165. There were five prosecutions for forgery and false personation, instituted during the year, against six in 1906-07. Two cases resulted in conviction, one was

committed to the sessions, one was under trial and in the remaining case the accused was acquitted. Out of the two cases reported to be pending in the last year's report, the accused were acquitted in one and convicted in the other.

Inspection.

166. All the sub-registry offices in the State, except that at Yelandur, were inspected either by the District Registrars or by the *ex-officio* inspectors of registration offices. The District Registrars of Bangalore and Shimoga inspected almost all the offices in their districts. The Inspector-General inspected six district registry and twenty-one sub-registry offices during the year.

IX. Municipal Administration (1907-08).

General.

167. Besides the city municipal councils in Bangalore and Mysore, which were governed by the Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, there were as in the previous year 86 non-regulation municipalities. As regards 15 of these, preliminary action under Section 8 of the said Regulation was taken to bring them under the Regulation.

Bangalore city municipality.

168. The Bangalore city municipal council consisted of 24 members, of whom six were *ex-officio*, seven nominated by Government and the remaining 11 elected by the people. The council met 15 times during the year against 12 in the previous year.

Mysore city municipality.

169. There were 20 members on the Mysore city municipal council. Of these six were *ex-officio*, four were nominated by Government and the remaining 10 elected by the people. The number of meetings held during the year was 15 against 12 in the previous year.

Minor municipalities.

170. Eight hundred and forty-three members in all, served on the boards of the minor municipalities during the year. Of these, 303 were *ex-officio*, and all the remaining 540 members were nominated by Government, the elective system not being in force in these municipalities. Monthly meetings were regularly held in all the municipalities except in 11, where the meetings could not be held chiefly for want of a quorum. The attendance at the meetings was on the whole satisfactory.

Financial position.

171. The chief sources of revenue of these bodies are octroi duties, tolls, house tax, water and lighting taxes, and license receipts.

172. The chief items of expenditure are conservancy, lighting, and public works including water-supply.

173. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 4,52,575 and the income and expenditure during the year under the main heads contrast with those of the previous year as shown below:—

Items	Receipts	
	1906-07	1907-08
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Octroi	2,48,773	2,78,218
2. Tolls	75,597	78,809
3. House, water, lighting and mohatarfa taxes...	2,78,089	3,10,304
4. License receipts	42,047	44,646
5. Taxes on animals and carriages ...	2,089	2,315
6. Rents	36,735	36,265
7. Loans	2,050	7,950
8. Miscellaneous	1,35,727	1,54,975
Total receipts ...	8,21,107	9,13,482

Items	Expenditure	
	1906-07	1907-08
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Collection charges	43,869	44,479
2. Conservancy charges	1,86,314	1,92,736
3. Registration of births and deaths ...	13,235	20,322
4. Lighting charges	53,730	59,766
5. Public works	2,38,173	2,92,877
6. Education	30,712	30,572
7. Miscellaneous	1,95,665	2,47,791
Total expenditure ...	7,61,698	8,88,543

174. The increases under receipts and expenditure were respectively and chiefly due to better collections under octroi and house and mohatarfa taxes and to the larger outlay incurred on public works and other items during the year. The total revenue from taxation was Rs. 7,14,292, the incidence per head of population being Rs. 3-2-6 against Rs. 2-12-1 in the previous year in the Bangalore city, Rs. 2-2-10 against Rs. 1-15-11 in the Mysore city and Re. 0-14-9 against Re. 0-13-7 in the minor municipalities.

175. New extensions were formed in Bangalore and Chintamani, and action was also taken to extend the Davangere and Kolar towns.

176. For the better conservancy and sanitation of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, properly qualified health officers were appointed in these cities and steps were also being taken at the end of the year to appoint them as vice-presidents of the respective municipalities in sanitary matters.

177. The project for the water-supply to the Harihar town was nearing completion; and an estimate amounting to Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned out of the funds of the Mysore city municipality for the electrification of the water works of the city, a moiety of the amount required being advanced from the provincial revenues as a loan repayable in five equal yearly instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.

Mysore city improvements.

178. A material change was effected during the year in the constitution of the board of trustees for the improvement of the city of Mysore. The board had, since its formation, a full-time chairman, but, with a view to enlist the sympathy of the Mysore city municipal council in the operations of the board, to promote co-ordination of action between the two bodies and to economise expenditure on establishments as far as possible, the appointment of a full-time chairman was abolished, and the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District who was also the president of the Mysore city municipal council, was, as a tentative measure, appointed *ex-officio* chairman of the board. Certain other changes were also made in the office staff and out-door establishments, the revision resulting in a saving of about Rs. 20,000 a year.

179. In addition to the estimate for Rs. 1,89,000 sanctioned in 1906-07, another estimate for Rs. 2,79,585 was sanctioned during the year for the acquisition and demolition of houses in No. III drainage area.

180. Including the State grant of Rs. 2,17,290 and the opening balance of Rs. 76,231 the amount available for expenditure was Rs. 3,48,124, of which the amount actually expended was Rs. 3,08,730

181. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,42,544 was spent in payment of compensation for properties acquired; Rs. 56,374 on the construction of surface drains to a length of 47,447 feet; Rs. 10,567 on the laying out of under-ground pipe-sewers 5,016 feet in length; Rs 3,541 on flush and septic tanks, etc.; Rs. 10,441 in the construction of latrines and dust-bins; Rs. 9,080 on the laying of water-supply pipes to the extensions; Rs. 1,370 on house building loans; and the balance on establishments and miscellaneous items.

182. Seventy-six new roads and lanes (26,720 feet in length) were opened and 31 old roads and lanes (9,902 feet in length) were widened during the year.

183. An extension called the Lakshmipuram Extension was formed during the year to the east of the Viceroy Road and north of the southernmost 100-foot road in the city.

X. Administration of District Funds (1907-08).

Local Boards.

184. Exclusive of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, to which the rules under the Mines Regulation applied, there were during the year eight District Boards, 77 Taluk Boards and 135 Union Panchayats constituted under the Local Boards Regulation, against eight, 77 and 47 respectively in the previous year.

The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

185. The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board consisted of 12 members, of whom six were *ex-officio* and the rest nominated by Government. Of the members, three were Indians and nine Europeans and Eurasians. One special and six ordinary meetings were held, the average attendance at each meeting being nine, five officials and four non-officials.

District Boards.

186. The eight District Boards had in all on the last day of the year, 201 members, of whom 58 were *ex-officio*, 101 nominated by Government and the remaining 42 elected by the Taluk Boards. The number of meetings held was in no case less than the minimum number prescribed, namely, four. The average attendance at each meeting was 18, six officials and 12 non-officials.

Taluk Boards.

187. The number of members of the 77 Taluk Boards on the last day of the year was 1,119. Of these, 368 members were *ex-officio*, 403 nominated by Government and the remaining 348 elected by the people and the municipalities. Sixty-four of the Boards held not less than the prescribed minimum number of meetings namely, six; while out of the remaining 13, ten met five times; two, four times; and one, thrice. The average attendance at each meeting was eight, three officials and five non-officials.

Unions.

188. All villages containing 300 houses or 1,000 inhabitants and over were directed to be constituted into Unions and of them 89 new Unions were actually formed during the year. Of these one at Siddapur in the Molakalmuru Taluk of the Chitaldrug District was ordered to be abolished on the recommendation of the District Board and on the representation of the inhabitants who were too poor to pay the house-tax under the Local Boards Rules. Thus including those which existed from the previous year, there were at the end of the year 135 Unions in actual operation having in all 1,058 members, of whom 237 were *ex-officio* and 821 nominated by Government. Many of the Unions having been constituted late in the year, only 37 Unions met not less than the prescribed number of times, namely, 12. The average attendance at each meeting was six, two officials and four non-officials.

General.

188a. The several local bodies displayed considerable interest in their work during the year. A special feature of their activity was the organisation of cattle shows in connection with jatras or fairs on the occasion of religious festivals. Such shows were held at Chintamani in the Kolar District; Nanjangud, Mudakathore, Hemagiri and Chunchankatte in the Mysore District; Nandagudi in the Chitaldrug District; Rampur in the Shimoga District; and Ghati Subramanya in the Bangalore District.

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189. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 3,40,902 and the income and the expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 7,65,448 and Rs. 7,70,393 respectively, the balance at the close of the year being Rs. 3,35,957. The income and expenditure under the main heads contrast with those of the previous year as shown below :— Financial position.

	1906-07	1907-08
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Seventy-six per cent of the local cess on land revenue...	5,23,296	5,29,929
2. House-tax	42,571	66,112
3. Tolls	22,012	26,028
4. Ferries	5,572	6,368
5. Fees from travellers' bungalows	2,441	2,188
6. Miscellaneous	1,28,580	1,34,823
Total ...	7,24,472	7,65,448
Expenditure.		
1. Public works executed by the Public Works Department	3,91,778	4,04,017
2. Public works executed by the Civil Department ...	1,35,676	1,42,999
3. Sweepers and care-takers of travellers' bungalows, etc.	23,858	24,591
4. Conservancy and Sanitary charges	38,956	48,485
5. Dispensary charges	73,200	79,175
6. Miscellaneous	61,968	71,126
Total ...	7,25,436	7,70,393

190. The total expenditure incurred on public works during the year in both the Public Works and the Revenue Departments amounted to Rs. 5,47,016. Public works.

191. The District Boards maintained 135 travellers' bungalows, 192 musafir-khanas and 19 other buildings for the use of the travelling public. Accommodation for travellers.

192. Besides contributing to the maintenance of 109 Local Fund dispensaries, the District Funds supported 19 Hindu and Unani dispensaries, which were popular and did good work during the year. Hospitals and dispensaries.

193. The rules under the Village Sanitation Regulation were ordered to be introduced into villages containing 25 houses and more, and, during the year under report, the rules were in force in 2,783 villages. Of 260 persons prosecuted for breaches of the rules, 179 were convicted and fines amounting to Rs. 163 were levied and credited to the District Funds. Village sanitation.

CHAPTER IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Season and Rainfall (1907-08).

Season and rainfall.

194. The average rainfall of the State for the year was 38·97 inches as against 44·44 inches in the previous year and an average of 37·14 inches for the past 38 years. The rainfall was generally defective throughout the maidan parts of the State, the north-east monsoon having been specially deficient. The provincial average was maintained by the unusually heavy rainfall in the malnad parts of the State which exceeded the local average by 13·67 inches. The maximum rainfall recorded at any station was 350·95 inches at Agumbi in the Shimoga District. This was 73·29 inches more than that recorded in the same station during the previous year. The Byrapur estate in the Kadur District stood second and gauged 286·61 inches. The lowest rainfall recorded at any station was 8·08 inches at Nayakanhatti in the Chitaldrug District. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was, as usual, at Agumbi, where 16·15 inches were gauged on the 3rd August 1907.

195. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

Districts	South-west monsoon		North-east monsoon		Total		Remarks
	April to Sept. 1907	Average for 1870 to 1907	Oct. 1907 to March 1908	Average for 1870-1907	April 1907 to March 1908	Average for 1870-1907	
Bangalore ...	21·89	21·35	5·95	9·40	27·84	30·75	
Kolar ...	21·42	18·69	5·69	9·64	27·11	28·33	
Tumkur ...	19·16	17·97	2·59	8·56	21·75	26·53	
Mysore ...	18·01	18·07	8·29	9·60	26·30	27·67	
Hassan ...	35·00	28·28	7·60	10·18	42·60	38·46	
Shimoga ...	77·40	58·89	4·60	7·77	82·00	66·66	
Kadur ...	86·38	63·08	8·78	10·35	95·16	73·43	
Chitaldrug ...	17·31	14·99	2·79	6·54	20·10	21·53	
Average ...	37·07	28·14	5·79	9·00	42·86	37·14	

Out-turn of crops.

196. The rains were on the whole neither seasonable nor evenly distributed and the out-turn of crops therefore fell below the average. The estimated out-turn of the staple food grains, paddy and ragi, for the whole State was 9·8 and 7·4 annas as against 10 and 9 annas, respectively, in the previous year.

Prices.

197. The following statement shows the prices of the staple food grains during the year:—

Article	1906-07 seers per rupee	chataks	1907-08 seers per rupee	chataks	1886 seers per rupee
Wheat	7	8	7	8	
Rice (1st sort)	7	5	6	13	13·03
Rice (2nd sort)	8	9	8	0	
Ragi	16	3	16	0	35·22
Javar	16	4	16	4	29·93
Gram	8	12	7	15	13·06

198. There was a rise in the price of rice and Bengal-gram in all the districts and in that of ragi in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Shimoga. It seems difficult to determine with any degree of accuracy the nature and relative effects of the several causes that have contributed to the enormous rise of prices as compared with the prices in 1886. There can be no doubt that owing to the increased facilities of transport now existing, the prices ruling in the State are governed by the rates prevailing in other parts of India. A steady rise of prices is observable in all parts of India and the causes for this have not been adequately explained,some attributing it to the general failure of harvests in several parts of India necessitating large imports, and others to a fall in the value of the rupee. The higher prices of food grains in the State during the year may be explained to a certain extent by the perceptible falling off in the total out-turn of paddy and ragi in the State and the large exports of ragi from the districts to parts of British India.

II. Agriculture (1907-08).

199. The total area cropped during the year (including the area cropped more than once) was 6,155,248 acres which was 40,406 acres less than in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly due to the unfavourable rainfall. The following statement shows the extent of lands under the principal crops in the State :— Area cropped.

Crop	1906-1907 Acres	1907-1908 Acres	Difference
Rice	737,222	724,296	—12,926
Ragi	2,200,510	2,294,664	+94,154
Cholam	574,458	580,020	+5,562
Gram	793,366	744,221	—49,145
Sugar-cane...	40,374	44,558	+4,184
Cotton	77,489	84,001	+6,512
Coffee	108,354	104,370	—3,984
Orchards and garden produce	177,280	147,268	—30,012

200. On an examination of the figures for each district it is seen that increases generally occur under the early crops owing to the attractive seasonal prospects at the beginning of the year, while the cultivation of the later crops such as paddy and horse gram suffered on account of the deficiency of the 'hingar' rains.

201. A sum of Rs. 15,890 was advanced as loans for sinking irrigation wells, for land improvement, for the purchase of agricultural implements and for other agricultural purposes. Takavi advances.

202. Considering the generally unfavourable character of the season in the latter part of the year and the heavy mortality of cattle, it is rather surprising that there were only very few applications for takavi advances and loans for irrigation wells. This result may be due partly to the raiyats' ignorance of the liberal intentions of Government and of the procedure to be adopted for obtaining the loans. It has been found at the same time that the rules were somewhat defective and they have been since revised so as to remedy the defects and to introduce a simpler procedure.

203. According to the census of agricultural stock taken in September 1904, the total number of domestic animals in the State is as follows :— Agricultural stock.

Bulls and bullocks 1,468,083; cows 1,337,776; bull buffaloes 85,136; cow buffaloes 449,931; calves 1,233,553; sheep 1,893,348; goats 139,808; horses and ponies 22,243; and mules and donkeys 51,834. There were 741,216 ploughs and 184,920 carts.

204. The general condition of cattle during the year was very unsatisfactory all over the State. Several epidemic diseases, such as rinderpest, anthrax and murrain prevailed in an unusually virulent form over large areas in almost all parts of the State and accounted for the large loss of cattle. The newly organised Veterinary Department was of great use in combating these diseases and checking their spread. The Inspector of Cattle Diseases and the assistant veterinary inspectors Cattle mortality.

toured in several parts of the State and gave advice to the raiyats as regards treatment and segregation. Besides other remedial measures, preventive inoculation was carried out on a large scale. Nearly 5,000 head of cattle were inoculated against rinderpest with serum obtained from the Mukthesar Laboratory. The results were satisfactory and the raiyats have begun to seek the protection afforded by inoculation. The districts of Chitaldrug and Mysore suffered the least from the epidemics. The total number of deaths of cattle from all causes was 131,791 during the year as against 108,162 in the previous year as shown below :—

Nature of death	1906-07	1907-08	Difference
Died of sickness	36,515	88,553	+52,038
Killed by wild beasts	8,077	7,832	—245
Died of accidents and other causes ...	63,570	35,406	—28,164
Total ...	108,162	131,791	+23,629

205. It is to be feared that these figures do not accurately represent the total loss as the registration of cattle mortality is defective and because from almost every district complaints were heard of the disastrous effects of the epidemics. The figures show that mortality from accidents and other causes was much lower during the year than during the previous year, but it seems very probable that deaths from epidemic diseases were hitherto shown as deaths from other causes in some parts of the State and that during the year under report the classification was better understood and more care bestowed on the registration.

Veterinary aid.

206. During the year under report the organisation of a civil veterinary department was sanctioned. The department is under the control of the Revenue Commissioner and when fully organised will consist of two superintendents, five inspectors and 34 assistant inspectors, with a subordinate staff of salustris, farriers and compounders. Twelve veterinary hospitals and 18 dispensaries will be opened in different parts of the State and the scheme also provides for itinerant veterinary officers to render help in places where there are no hospitals or dispensaries. The recurring cost of the scheme when fully introduced will be nearly Rs. 50,000 per annum and the initial charges of opening hospitals and dispensaries about Rs. 10,000. The pay of the superintendents and the inspecting officers and their establishments will be charged to Provincial Funds, the maintenance charges of hospitals and dispensaries to Local and Municipal Funds and the pay of hospital establishments to Local Funds General.

In addition to the hospital at Bangalore which was in existence at the beginning of the year, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries were opened at Kolar, Mysore, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug from the 1st May 1908. The opening of certain other hospitals and dispensaries had to be deferred for want of trained men.

Agricultural experiments.

207. The following agricultural and horticultural experiments were conducted by the Superintendent of the Government Gardens and the Agricultural Chemist.

By the Superintendent, Government Gardens.

Six hundred and eighty-eight kinds of plants and seeds were introduced, and of them 80 per cent were raised or established, 317 being new to Bangalore. The most important of the food-stuffs introduced were several kinds of yams and 25 new kinds of potatoes, 12 of the latter being expected, from their adaptability to local conditions, to be in a position to replace the inferior and diseased varieties now grown in several parts of the State. Two new fibre plants have been tried, one of which named Zapupe was received from Mexico and was said to be superior to sisal hemp. Some 50 plants of the Manicoba rubber tree were received from Kew and were being tried at the end of the year.

By the Agricultural Chemist.

208. The Agricultural Chemist made two sets of experiments, one relating to the standardization of the soil, and the other to the growth of ragi, paddy, and sugarcane under different conditions. Experiments were also conducted to find out the relative merits of ragi, rice and oatmeal as brain food, and to discover whether any chemical or physical test would serve as an index of the quality of coffee. The Agricultural Chemist also determined the quantity of crude fibre and ether extract existing in coffee.

209. As during the previous year, pot culture experiments were conducted to standardize the soil. The influence of soil, sunshine, surface moisture, and other chemical and physical conditions was also being investigated and the effect of bone meal and other fertilizers and other manures was being tested at the end of the year.

The Agricultural Chemist.

210. The work of the Agricultural Chemist has since his appointment 10 years ago mainly consisted of highly specialised and minute scientific investigations connected with agricultural chemistry, which could not be expected to yield any immediate results in the improvement of local methods of agriculture. Having regard to all circumstances Government have decided that a further development of the Agricultural Chemist's work on the present lines is not advisable and that greater attention should be directed to practical cultural experiments. It is intended, therefore, to engage the services of a practical Agriculturist, preferably with Indian experience, whose attention could be devoted to field work and the organisation and conduct of experiments on lines likely to rouse the interest and secure the co-operation of the raiyats; and to carry on higher investigation work with the assistance of the Indian Institute of Science, after it is fully organised.

Entomologist.

211. During the year under report, Dr. Coleman, whose appointment as Mycologist and Entomologist was sanctioned in the year 1903-04 and who was undergoing special training in America and Germany for the work, assumed charge of his appointment. A temporary laboratory has been fitted up for him and he has been devoting special attention to the study of insect pests, inoculation experiments for potato disease and the koleroga which affects supari gardens in the malnad parts of the State.

Agricultural improvements carried out through the agency of the Revenue Department.

212. With a view to introduce and encourage the cultivation of new kinds of crops, likely to be less affected by unfavourable seasons than the indigenous crops of the State, seeds of four kinds of quickly growing paddy were procured and distributed among the Deputy Commissioners and various non-official gentlemen for trial. These varieties of paddy were known as the "Chali Dhan," "Fine Aus," "Banku Paddy," and "Aravadankuruve." The 'Chali Dhan' was tried in the Shimoga District. It is reported to have matured much earlier than the local variety of paddy, but its cultivation did not receive a fair trial as the crop was largely destroyed by birds and animals. The 'Fine Aus' variety was tried in parts of the Kolar and Tumkur Districts, and the 'Banku Paddy' in the Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts with very encouraging results; and it was demonstrated in a practical manner that the 'Fine Aus' was specially suited for localities with an uncertain or precarious rainfall. The 'Aravadankuruve' which was tried in several parts of the Kolar District gave very good results, nine seers of seed yielding in one place as much as 350 seers of paddy.

213. Several experiments were started in the districts with new varieties of cotton. Seeds of the Peruvian variety were tried in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts, but on account of the deficiency of rainfall they failed to sprout in the former district, and the plants did not thrive well in the latter district. The Caravonica cotton was tried in the Chitaldrug and Kolar Districts. Though on the whole the results were poor, better results might perhaps be expected after two or three years. The experiment with the 'Bani' cotton was incomplete, as it was begun but recently. Experiments were also being tried with sisal hemp and tapioca.

214. There has been a general awakening of the country as a whole in the matter of agricultural improvements, and interest is now being taken by the people in new methods of cultivation and improved agricultural machinery. Private individuals are coming forward freely to carry on agricultural experiments and to try new varieties of crops. Agricultural associations have been started in some of the districts and are expected to serve as an agency for the systematic conduct of experiments and the collection of results.

Sericulture.

215. The system of imparting instruction to raiyats engaged in sericulture through trained teachers attached to the Educational Department has not produced good results except in Kolar. The scheme of utilizing the silk farm started in Bangalore by the Messrs. Tata as a practical centre of training for men engaged in the industry, is still engaging the attention of Government. It is interesting to note that a co-operative credit society has been formed in the Mysore District with

the object of starting power-reeling, dyeing and other operations connected with the silk industry to deal with the raw produce now largely exported from the State.

Exhibitions.

216. As decided last year, the first annual Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was held at Mysore in October 1907. It was primarily an industrial and agricultural exhibition but a health section was also added in which special attention was paid to the demonstration to the people of the advantages of sanitary improvements. The total number of exhibitors and exhibits were 2,161 and 12,129 respectively. The value of the exhibits was estimated to be about Rs. 1,93,000. A cattle show, in which nearly a thousand cattle took part, was a special feature of the Exhibition. The Exhibition has served to give a considerable impetus to local industries and trade. Besides this, there were three other exhibitions at Chintamani in the Kolar District, at Saklespur in the Hassan District and at Hoskote in the Bangalore District. These exhibitions were on a small scale and were confined to local products. They were organised by the principal planters, merchants, traders and other non-official gentlemen of those places and were mainly financed by private subscriptions. Seven cattle shows were also held by local bodies in connection with jatras or local religious festivals which attracted large numbers of people. They were all well attended and appreciated.

III. Labour and Wages (1907-08).

Labour and wages.

217. The wages of labour, both skilled and unskilled, generally remained stationary except in the Tumkur and Shimoga Districts, in parts of the Bangalore District and particularly in the Bangalore city where there was a slight rise. The development of the manganese industry was mainly responsible for the high wages in the Shimoga District and the rise elsewhere was reported to have been due to the dearness of food grains. In the Challakere Taluk of the Chitaldrug District there was a fall which was attributed to the unfavorable seasonal conditions in the taluk, which afforded little scope for any other employment besides agriculture.

Emigration and immigration.

218. Beyond the seasonal influx of labourers from the South Canara District for work in the coffee estates and arecanut gardens in the districts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga and the usual movement of coolies into the Kolar Gold Fields from the adjoining British territories, there were no noteworthy cases of immigration into the State. In other mining centres also, a part of the labour was derived from outside the State. There appears to have been no emigration from the State on any appreciable scale.

IV. Manufacture, Arts and Industries (1907-08).

Manufacture, arts and industries.

219. In paras 224 to 237 of the report for the year 1906-07, a detailed account has been given of the industrial activities in the State. The establishment of a few additional manufactories during the year may however be referred to as indicating the sustained interest evinced by the people in industrial development. There is visible on all sides, moreover, a wholesome awakening and a desire for progress amongst the educated and enterprising classes and the utility and far-reaching effects of the annual Dasara exhibition in fostering such a spirit cannot be overrated.

A few noticeable features in each district are briefly referred to here.

220. *Bangalore District*:—

Two new concerns, *viz.*, "The City Tobacco Company" and "The Aryan Hosiery Factory" were started in Bangalore during the year. They produced articles worth Rs. 24,000 and Rs. 11,700, respectively.

221. The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company turned out during the year under report flour (sojee) worth more than eight lakhs of rupees in addition to the usual output of cloth and yarn.

222. The Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills had four different departments, *viz.*, (1) cloth including yarns, (2) woollens, (3) dyeing and (4) hosiery, and the value of the goods turned out in them were Rs. 8,10,619, Rs. 98,318, Rs. 49,947 and Rs. 1,97,327,

respectively. The hand-loom weavers in the Bangalore city also fared better during the year with a growing demand for their goods.

223. Everywhere there is a growing demand for mechanical skill in the construction and repair of agricultural and other implements and machinery, and the workshop of Messrs. Narasimhan Brothers, started in the Bangalore city, is intended to meet this want to a small extent.

224. A small factory has been set up at Closepet by Messrs. Payen & Co. of Paris for drying silk cocoons with the aid of steam.

225. *Kolar District :—*

In the Kolar Gold Fields gold of the value of about three crores and seven lakhs of rupees was extracted. The Electric Saw Mills at the Gold Fields were considerably improved during the year by the addition of fresh plant and the business was in a thriving condition. The Cigarette Factory at Bowringpet was worked by steam and exported to several parts of India cured tobacco and cigarettes worth Rs. 25,000.

226. The Sugar Factory at Goribidnur, which had ceased working owing to the failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., was taken over by Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait and work was again started in it from the 25th June 1908. A paddy husking machine worked by a 10 H. P. oil engine has been set up at Chintamani and a tannery has also been started there.

226a. *Tumkur District :—*

A paddy husking mill is reported to be working but only at intervals.

227. *Mysore District :—*

The brass industry at Nagamangala is reported to have received a severe check during the year owing to the prevalence of plague.

228. *Hassan District :—*

The brass industry at Sravanabelagola and the weaving industry at Hole-Narsipur were both in a prosperous condition.

229. *Shimoga District :—*

The chief industry in the Shimoga District was manganese mining. The New Mysore Manganese Company carried on operations on a large scale and sold about 50,000 tons of ore valued at about 11½ lakhs of rupees. The company constructed a steam tramway over 15 miles in length to transport the ore from the mines to the rail-head. The other companies and licensees engaged in the manganese industry turned out very little actual work owing to the fall in the price of manganese.

230. *Chitaldrug District :—*

The weaving industry at Molakalmuru has received a fresh impetus from the zeal and interest with which the local Zahir-ul-Islam Co-operative Society is working for its improvement. The society is composed mostly of weavers, who have combined with the object of buying cotton yarn and silk wholesale and distributing the same among the several weavers. The manufactured articles are taken from the weavers at certain rates and sold by the society. The pit-looms used by the weavers are being improved by the introduction of the fly-shuttle. Four weavers from Molakalmuru were sent to Madras at the expense of Government to attend the "All India Hand-loom Competition" held there in February last.

231. Two cotton ginning factories and Messrs. Binny and Company's Cotton Press, situated at Davangere, ginned and pressed 405,600 lbs. of cotton during the year.

232. There were in the State 2,813 oil-mills during the year as against 2,716 in the previous year.

233. The following statement shows the weight of goods produced and of yarn spun by the spinning mills in Bangalore during the year :— Products of Spinning Mills.

Period	Weight of goods produced in lbs.	Weight of yarn produced in lbs.
1906-07	804,899	2,676,093
1907-08	815,151	3,038,738

Value of Manufactures.

234. The following statement shows the value of manufactures in the State during the year: —

District	Value in rupees	Remarks
Bangalore	1,12,14,843	
Kolar	39,48,760*	*Besides the value of gold extracted which was Rs. 3,06,90,403.
Tumkur	3,53,691	
Mysore	11,01,613	
Hassan	8,85,746	
Shimoga	9,39,700†	†Excluding manganese.
Kadur	1,03,160	
Chitaldrug	4,33,566	
Total ...	1,89,81,079	

V. Trade (1907-08).

Trade.

235. In spite of the comparatively poor out-turn of crops and the prevalence of epidemic diseases here and there in the State, trade was fairly brisk during the year.

236. Excluding gold and manganese the principal exports during the year were arecanut, coffee, cardamoms, food-grains, hides, jaggory, sandalwood and silk, and the principal imports were rice, cotton, yarn, dhal, iron, piece-goods, tobacco, wheat, kerosene oil and salt. The value of the imports was Rs. 3,31,84,118 and the value of the exports (exclusive of the value of gold, manganese and sandalwood) was Rs. 3,07,27,582. During the 12 months ending the 31st March 1908, the quantity of commodities of all kinds of rail-borne exports and imports was 2,395,278 and 3,459,240 Bengal maunds, respectively. Paddy, ragi and oil seeds formed the bulk of the exports while timber and rice were largely imported. The large export of paddy and the import of rice appear to indicate the opening that exists in the State for rice-hulling by machinery. Similarly, in view of the large export of jaggory and import of sugar, there is no reason why the direct manufacture of sugar from cane should not prove profitable if started on a suitable scale in a few selected places in the State.

VI. Associations for Banking, Trading, &c. (1907-08).

Co-operative Societies.

237. Twelve co-operative societies, including one on the basis of an unlimited liability, were registered during the year; these with the 15 already registered in the past two years made a total of 27 societies, and all of them were in good working condition. Twelve of these were in the Mysore District, four each in the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts, two each in the Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts, and one each in the Kolar, Hassan and Shimoga Districts. Classified according to their objects there were nine agricultural, nine distributive, six productive and three banking societies. The total number of members on the rolls at the end of the year was 2,521 and the capital collected from all sources by the societies amounted to Rs. 76,450.

238. In consideration of the fact that in the early stages of the existence of such societies, a loan from Government free of interest for a time would enable them to meet the cost of establishment and other incidental expenses out of the interest realized on the amount, till the societies were able to collect their own capital, and also as an indication of the interest which Government took in the progress of the co-operative movement, an allotment of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned from State Funds for making loans to these societies on the conditions that no loan should exceed the paid-up share capital of the society and should also not exceed Rs. 2,000 in any case, that the loan should be free of interest for the first two years and should thereafter bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, and that it should be repaid in three annual instalments commencing after the lapse of the first two years.

239. The number of working banks fell from 36 to 25, eleven banks having been wound up during the year owing to their having failed to serve any useful purpose. No new banks were formed in 1907-08. With a few exceptions the working of the banks in existence left much to be desired. None of the banks was able to attract deposits to any extent and all the business they did was with the loan taken from Government. Agricultural Banks.

240. On the 1st July 1907, the working banks owed to Government Rs. 1,01,214 on account of principal and Rs. 10,267 on account of interest including the amounts which fell due in 1907-08, and the amounts collected against these demands were respectively Rs. 43,704 and Rs. 8,331.

241. The banks that had been wound up, exclusive of the two Coffee Banks, owed Rs. 2,56,732; and towards this, a sum of Rs. 92,050 was realized. Owing to the greater interest taken by the Deputy Commissioners, the Inspector of Agricultural Banks and the Revenue Commissioner, the work of collection in 1907-08 was more satisfactory than in previous years; and it is also a matter for gratification that the recovery was made without resort to extreme coercive measures.

242. The members of the two Coffee Banks which were wound up in January 1905, owed, according to the new terms for the repayment of their debts, Rs. 1,14,069 towards principal and Rs. 1,02,486 towards interest. There was a credit of Rs. 35,249 towards interest during the year, but no portion of the principal was recovered. The system of Government making advances of money for working the estates to enable the debtors to pay up their dues out of the annual yield not having worked well and having only tended to swell the debt, it was given up. The members were, however, to be allowed subject to certain conditions to raise money elsewhere to prevent their properties from deteriorating.

243. Besides the agricultural banks and co-operative societies mentioned above, there were on the 31st March 1907, 58 joint stock and other companies with a nominal and a paid up capital of Rs. 59,30,100 and Rs. 21,69,006 respectively. The number of new companies registered during the year ending the 31st March 1908, was six with a nominal capital of Rs. 23,30,000 and a paid up capital of Rs. 11,96,368. Of these, two companies ceased to work, leaving 62 companies working at the close of the year with a nominal capital of Rs. 85,65,100 and a paid up capital of Rs. 41,20,310. Other companies.

244. Of the 62 companies that continued to work, 47 companies carried on banking and loan business, seven mining, and four trading. Two companies worked mills and presses, one carried on building operations and one was for carrying on fruit culture.

VII. Transfers of Land (1907-08).

245. There were during the year 1,318 transfers of land by order of Courts, involving 7,250 acres as against 1,363 transfers involving 9,793 acres in the previous year. Transfers by private contract or gift numbered 15,954 involving 85,080 acres against 14,163 transfers involving 75,399 acres in the previous year. The total extent of transfers from agriculturists to agriculturists was 49,699 acres as against 47,586 acres in the previous year, from agriculturists to non-agriculturists 14,961 against 11,404 acres in the previous year, from non-agriculturists to agriculturists 15,695 acres against 10,262 acres in the previous year and from non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists 7,822 acres as against 8,109 acres in the year previous. In spite of the unfavourable season a perceptible improvement was observable in the condition of the raiyat population so far as the transfer of lands was concerned. There is reason to believe that the high prices tended to raise the value of land and enabled the thrifty among them to acquire more lands. There was a noticeable increase in all the districts in the extent of lands transferred from the non-agricultural to the agricultural classes. Transfers of land.

VIII. Condition of the People (1907-08).

Condition of the people.

246. The condition of the people, which had been affected by the deficient harvests of the previous years, did not improve during the year. The out-turn both of paddy and ragi, the staple food products, was considerably below the average. The high prices must have to some extent compensated the raiyats for the deficient produce but the benefit must have been confined to the more well-to-do classes of agriculturists who had a surplus to sell. Owing to the high prices of necessaries the cost of living rose considerably for all classes.

247. Wages however remained stationary or rose only slightly in some places. So far as the poorer classes of agriculturists, non-agriculturists, the labouring classes and low paid Government servants and others were concerned, the high prices must have pressed on them sorely. The situation has grown worse since July last and there is an appreciable amount of distress among these classes of the people. Judging by the large exports of food-grains even the agricultural classes appear to have been tempted by the high prices to part freely with their stock so that the reserve of grain usually kept by them has been greatly diminished and the further rise in prices since July last is pressing hardly upon them. The extensive cattle mortality during the year also greatly diminished the resources of the raiyats. The coffee and the cardamom crops of the year were however good in the districts of Hassan and Kadur and must have been of some help in the depressed condition of those tracts. Public health was on the whole better than in the previous year and though plague was more severe, cholera, small-pox and fevers contributed less to the total mortality.

IX. Forests (1907-08).

General.

248. The Mysore plateau is fairly well wooded especially towards the west. The forests consist of State forests under strict conservation and subject to departmental exploitation, and of District forests which are under the control of the Revenue Department, in which the raiyats exercise various rights and privileges and from which they principally draw their supplies of wood for agricultural implements, for fuel and for building houses.

State forests.

249. The area of State forests and plantations at the end of the year was 2,472 sq. miles forming about 8·4 per cent of the total area of the State. An area of 657 sq. miles was selected for reservation or placed under special protection for other reasons.

District forests.

250. The area of District forests was roughly 10,383 sq. miles. Of these forests, ghat and kan forests which chiefly exist in the western portions of the State have been roughly ascertained to cover an area of 1,200 and 183 sq. miles respectively. The ghat forests occupy the slopes of the Western Ghats and scarcely contain a trace of human habitation. Owing to difficulties of transport their resources were seldom drawn upon in former years. With an increase in the demand for timber and with improved facilities of communication, it is now becoming profitable to work them. Though they have not been formally reserved, they have been subjected to more or less strict conservancy and it is intended to constitute them as State forests gradually, not only on account of their stock of timber, but also because they contain the head-waters of several important rivers. Kans are evergreen forests characteristic of the malnad parts of the State; where they are in some cases in private holding, the occupants exercise certain limited rights in them, such as the collection of wild pepper, cardamom and other minor produce. In the other District forests, the raiyats exercise certain privileges as already stated and grazing is also permitted subject to the payment of certain fees.

Forest Settlement.

251. Eleven blocks were selected and notified under Section 17 of the Forest Regulation, one block being notified under Section 35. The area of these 12 blocks was 106 sq. miles. At the close of the year under report there were 28 blocks pending settlement.

Selection of areas for reservation.

252. The districts which afford much scope for reservation are Shimoga, Kadur, Mysore and Bangalore. In the Hassan District the only available areas to

be reserved are the eastern slopes of the ghats, which contain the head-waters of several streams. Proposals are being formulated for the reservation of 352 sq. miles in the Shimoga District. Proposals have been received for the reservation of four blocks in each of the districts of Mysore, Kadur and Bangalore.

253. Some difficulty was experienced in sanctioning proposals for reservation made by the Forest Department as sufficient information was not forthcoming, from which the necessity for the reservation and its effects on the requirements of cultivation and on the rights and privileges of the villagers could be correctly judged. In some cases Government had to decline to sanction the reservation of blocks of which the settlement was completed, as it was found impossible to make adequate provision otherwise for the requirements of villagers in respect of grazing and other matters. Detailed instructions were therefore issued for the necessity for the reservation being carefully examined by the officers of the Forest and Revenue Departments before the proposals were submitted to Government.

254. Two hundred and sixty-two miles of new boundary lines, including thirty-five miles and six furlongs of frontier boundary, were demarcated during the year and 1,585 miles of the existing lines were widened and improved. The total expenditure under this head, including incidental charges, amounted to Rs. 14,057 against Rs. 11,808 in the previous year. Demarcation.

255. The total area surveyed during the year, including overlaps and enclosures, amounted to 587·7 sq. miles. The survey work was commenced in 1904-05; and down to the present time, excluding the overlaps and enclosures, the party has actually surveyed 2,181·37 sq. miles of State forests. As the remaining area is small, it is proposed to break up the special establishment at the end of January next and to get the work done by the permanent surveyors attached to the department. The total cost under this head amounted to Rs. 17,821 including the pay of the Superintendent, who is a retired officer of the British Service. Forest Surveys.

256. Working plans for the rich teak forests of the Heggaddevankote Taluk have been prepared and are awaiting Government sanction. Working Plans.

257. In the ghat forests of the Shimoga District, the enumeration of the marketable and exploitable stock was continued. The results of the enumeration made during the past four years show that these forests may be depended upon for an annual supply of 25,000 cubic feet of bogi (Hopea Parviflora) and of a good supply of nagasampige (Mesua ferria) and kempnola (Aglaia Roxburghiana). The stock of devagarige and ebony has however been found to be poor. The other forests for which working plans were sanctioned were worked according to the plans, but the absence of an adequate demand in some cases prevented the operations from being carried out as completely as laid down.

258. The forests for which regular working plans had not been sanctioned, were worked under provisional working plans, which limited the number and girth of exploitable trees in high forests and the area and number of standards in pole and scrub jungles; they also provided for improvement fellings, girdling and cultural operations. In these forests grazing was also regulated. Owing to the difficulty of transport and the absence of demand, the fellings to the full extent of the prescribed plans were not carried out in these forests also; and it has since been decided to restrict the fellings for the present until the surplus stock of previous years is entirely removed.

259. Twenty-six miles and six furlongs of new roads including bridlepaths were opened during the year, chiefly in the Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur Districts at a cost of Rs. 6,439. Communications.

260. The total expenditure incurred on new building works amounted to Rs. 26,079 against Rs. 16,585 in the previous year. Much of the outlay was on account of inspection lodges and quarters for the subordinate executive and protective establishment. The question of providing accommodation for guards and others who have to live in the forests is engaging attention. A sum of Rs. 2,144 was also spent in sinking wells and deepening tanks. Buildings.

261. The number of forest offences reported was 904 against 846 in the previous year. Only four of these were cases of injury to forests by fire and the bulk of the offences were petty ones of unauthorized removal of wood and minor forest produce or grazing without permission. Protection of forests.

Cases tried by Magistrates.

262. Including six cases pending from the previous year, 35 cases were dealt with by Magistrates. Of these, 18 cases involving 50 persons ended in conviction, 25 persons concerned in five cases were acquitted and 12 cases were pending at the close of the year. One of the cases was a somewhat important one and related to the theft of sandalwood. It ended in the accused being sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 35 days to two months and to fine.

Cases compounded.

263. Including 83 cases pending at the close of the previous year the total number of cases dealt with departmentally amounted to 958. Of these, 829 cases involving 1,716 persons were compounded, 11 cases involving 12 persons were dropped and 118 cases were pending at the close of the year. The amount of compensation realized was Rs. 5,296 against Rs. 6,427 or Rs. 6-6-3 per case against Rs. 8-2-0 in the previous year.

Cases of injury to sandal trees.

264. Including 267 cases of the previous year and 174 cases reported during the year, there were 441 cases to be dealt with. Of these, 130 cases were disposed of, leaving 311 cases for disposal at the end of the year. The fines recovered amounted to Rs. 1,413 against Rs. 1,319 in the previous year. The increase in the number of cases detected was entirely due to the careful inspection of occupied lands containing sandal where this offence is very rife. A scheme for enlisting the co-operation of land-holders in the preservation of sandal trees growing on their lands, by giving them a bonus on the trees removed from their holdings and by affording them facilities for the removal of trees which are obstructive to cultivation, is under the consideration of Government.

Condition of the forests.

265. The rainfall during the year was generally favourable to natural reproduction. Spike disease among sandal trees has abated, considerably except in parts of the Arkalgud and Hunsur ranges. Though the disease still breaks out mysteriously often in the most unexpected places, it is not causing much anxiety now, as its ravages have greatly diminished. The total number of diseased trees uprooted was 28,556 in the Mysore and 1,638 in the Hassan District. The reward of Rs. 10,000 offered for the discovery of a remedy referred to in the last year's report has not as yet been claimed. The disease is however engaging the attention of the Government Entomologist and Mycologist. In the Begur and Kakankote ranges, considerable portions of the teak forests suffered from an attack of a defoliating caterpillar.

Protection from fire.

266. In all 2,191·8 square miles were attempted to be protected during the year and 2,044·7 square miles were successfully protected. The failures amounted to 147·05 square miles or to 6·7 per cent against 1·4 per cent in the previous year. This unfavorable result was due to extensive fires in the Gundlupet and Chamrajnagar forests and in the Bangalore District, and also to a certain amount of carelessness on the part of the forest officials in burning the newly cleared lines. Two disastrous fires occurred in the vicinity of the manganese mines in the Shimoga District, and the culprit in one of them was detected and convicted. The forests burnt were however of comparatively minor importance and the valuable teak forests of the Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur Districts escaped almost unscathed. In the Heggaddevankote forests, the scheme brought into operation two years ago of enlisting the sympathies of the wild tribes by the grant of rewards, met with the most satisfactory results, and even old men and women turned out without summons whenever there were any signs of fires and promptly put them out. The total expenditure incurred on fire protection during the year amounted to Rs. 20,351 against Rs. 18,538 in the previous year. The cost per square mile of successfully protected area was Rs. 9-15-2 against Rs. 8-9-8. The higher rate was due to the clearing of the debris on the newly cleared lines in the Shimoga District.

Regulation of grazing and protection from cattle.

267. As in the last year, all the State forests were thrown open for the grazing of cattle on payment of fees, with the exception of exploited coupes and plantations. Special areas were set apart in the Kolar District for goat-browzing, but only in the case of 3,462 goats in the Malur range was the concession availed of. Except in the Chitaldrug and Hassan Districts, cattle were admitted into the forests on prepaid licenses. In the Chitaldrug District lump-sum fees per village were levied for most of the forests as in the last year, and in the Hassan District the grazing was sold by public auction. The cattle of the Amrut Mahal Department were allowed to graze freely in the forests of the Hunsur and Channagiri Ranges. The total realizations under grazing and fodder grass amounted to Rs. 57,749 against Rs. 69,233 for

the previous year. The number of stray cattle impounded was 6,350 against 7,730 in the previous year and the fines realized amounted to Rs. 1,426.

Improvement of forest growth.

268. The natural reproduction of teak, honne and beete seedlings in exploited coupes was satisfactory as was also the result of coppice fellings. The clearing of grass and rank vegetation near honne and beete seedlings gave good results.

Over three lakhs of teak seedlings were planted out in the Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur Districts, the percentages of success being 20, 40 and 45 respectively. The existing plantations were improved by weeding, thinning, fencing and trenching and by replacing casualties.

A new plantation of 49 acres was formed on the Mysore-Manantoddy road and of nearly 24,000 seedlings planted there, 83 per cent survived.

An area of 80 acres in the Talkad sand-dune plantation was planted over with good results.

In the Muthodi plantation a large number of honne and beete seedlings came up spontaneously and were carefully tended.

Cultural operations were carried on over 32,000 acres with varying success in different localities. To improve the growing stock in the Begur and Kakankote ranges of the Mysore District and in the Shimoga District a large number of crooked and deformed teak poles were coppiced and unpromising saplings cut back.

Out-turn of forest produce.

269. The following table shows the quantity of timber, fuel, bamboos and minor forest produce removed during the year under report by Government agency, by purchasers, by free grantees and by right holders :—

		Cubic feet	Cart-loads	Head-loads	Number	Tons	Remarks
Timber	By Government ...	884,736	12	...	15,102*	...	* 2 boats.
	„ Purchasers ...	395,997	...	...	472	...	
	„ Free grantees ...	5,844	41	...	77*	...	* Trees.
	„ Right holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fuel	By Government ...	129,193	1,836	...	281	538	Besides 89,320 tons.
	„ Purchasers ...	1,539,309	56,302	14,032	255	8,979	150,160 maunds.
	„ Free grantees...	...	5	...	...	...	2,000 maunds.
	„ Right holders ...	...	...	..	...	...	
Bamboos	By Government ...	388,237	141	...	1,569	...	
	„ Purchasers ...	1,667,440	321	...	...	...	
	„ Free grantees ...	19,297	26	...	...	...	
	„ Right holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Minor Forest Produce	By Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	The total value of produce removed by Government and purchasers was Rs. 261,548.
	„ Purchasers ...	...	...	...	...	...	

Timber.

270. The market for timber of all kinds was very firm, the prices offered and secured being considerably higher than in any previous year. Good teak and rose-wood were sold at the auction sales at rates considerably higher than the retail sale rates. Jungle wood such as matti and yettega also commanded very good prices. There was a noticeable increase in the value of all kinds of timber and especially of the inferior varieties, such as dindiga and nandi for which there was very little local demand and for which a new market was found through the agency of Mr. Haji Ismail Sait. Tops and lops which were scarcely utilised in former years also proved a profitable source of income. The demand, however, could not be fully met owing to difficulties in regard to transport in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts consequent on the heavy mortality among cattle, the competition of the mining companies and the scarcity of labour due to outbreaks of cholera. The quantity of timber sold during the year was 429,830 cubic feet against 479,622 cubic feet in the previous year, realizing Rs. 3,38,594 against Rs. 3,23,755. To this revenue the Mysore District contributed 46·3 per cent, the Shimoga District 24·5 per cent, the

Kadur District 28·1 per cent, and the remaining five districts 1·1 per cent. The average gross price realized was 11 annas one pie per cubic foot against 10 annas 6 pies in the previous year and 9 annas 11 pies in 1905-06.

Fuel and bamboos.

271. The collection of firewood and bamboos is not usually made by the Forest Department, licenses being issued for their removal. Bamboos, required for the construction of plague sheds, were supplied to the Revenue Department at a cost of Rs. 17,683. Fuel depots were maintained by the Forest Department in some places as in Bangalore and Channapatna, and in others fuel was cut and sold on the spot. The gross revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 10,451 and the net revenue to Rs. 4,041.

Minor forest produce.

272. The total demand under all heads of minor forest produce amounted to Rs. 2,56,579 against Rs. 1,35,419 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to the rise in the value of tanning barks and gallnut. The gallnut, soapnut and other crops were also above the average.

Out-turn of Sandalwood.

273. As in the previous year, the collection of sandalwood was restricted to over-mature trees. A small quantity was also collected from the trees which were uprooted on account of the spike disease in the Mysore and Hassan Districts. The total quantity collected was 2,015 tons and 11 cwts. against 2,480 tons and 10 cwts. during the previous year. Including the balance of last year amounting to 1,902 tons and 1 cwt. there remained during the year under report 3,917 tons and 12 cwts. in stock. Of this quantity, 3,018 tons and 19 cwts. were worked up yielding 2,445 tons and 14 cwts. of good wood and 270 tons and 7 cwts. of white chips. The percentage of loss and wastage amounted to 10·03 against 9·9 in the previous year. There remained a quantity of 898 tons and 13 cwts. of rough wood at the close of the year under report.

Sandal sales.

274. Excluding white chips the quantity of sandalwood sold during the year was 2,483 tons and 14 cwts. for which a sum of Rs. 13,67,630 was realized as against 2,381 tons and 13 cwts. sold and Rs. 12,84,984 realized in the previous year. An all round average rate of Rs. 551 per ton was secured against Rs. 539 in the previous year. The high rates secured for certain classes of wood were due to the increased demand for them in the European markets. A sum of Rs. 29,497 was also realized by the sale of 52 tons, 12 cwts. and 104 lbs. of wood belonging to inamdars.

Financial results, demand and collection.

275. The total revenue of the year brought to account amounted to Rs. 24,08,066 inclusive of the opening balance of the previous year. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 22,74,458 was actually recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 1,33,608 to be realized during the current year. This balance represented revenue due under timber, bamboos and minor forest produce.

276. The following comparative statement shows the details of collection under the several heads:—

Particulars	Actual collection for 1906-07	1907-08
i. Forest produce removed by Government agency.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Timber ...	3,04,758	3,45,735
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal ...	12,147	9,805
(*c*) Bamboos ...	2,667	11,677
(*d*) Sandalwood ...	12,47,810	14,16,540
(*e*) Grass and other minor forest produce ...	8,194	4,833
ii. Forest produce removed by consumers and purchasers.		
(*a*) Timber ...	60,540	81,720
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal ...	57,638	60,079
(*c*) Bamboos ...	28,537	46,386
(*d*) Grazing and fodder grass ...	68,722	57,919
(*e*) Other minor produce ...	1,06,622	2,09,485
(*f*) Other items ...	..	6

Particulars	Actual collection for 1906-07	1907-08
	Rs.	Rs.
iii. Confiscated drift and waif wood.	1,817	1,023
(*a*) Fines and forfeitures ...	7,929	4,930
(*b*) Refunds ..	96	4,750
(*c*) Other sources ...	6,032	15,243
(*d*) Sale of elephants ...	...	...
(*e*) Rent on toddy trees ...	4,321	4,327
Total ...	19,17,830	22,74,458

277. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,56,495, of which the sum of Rs. 3,72,518 was incurred under "Conservancy and works" and of Rs. 2,83,977 under establishment. Expenditure.

278. The excess of receipts over expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,17,963 as against Rs. 12,73,528 in the previous year and Rs. 10,59,162 the average for the preceding five years. The receipts would have been greater still if all the timber that was ready to be felled, could have been transported. Surplus.

279. The following table shows the figures relating to sandalwood as distinguished from other items :— Particulars of sandalwood and other forest produce.

	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage of charges to receipts
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sandalwood (including white chips)	13,68,297	2,43,102	11,25,195	17·77
Other produce ...	9,06,161	4,13,393	4,92,768	45·62
Total ...	22,74,458	6,56,495	16,17,963	28·86

X. Mining and Geology (1907-08).

280. The rules now in force for the grant of licenses and leases were first issued in 1904, and were somewhat modified in the case of licenses for manganese and chromium by a notification issued in June 1906 and by an executive order of Government issued in December 1906. It is under contemplation to revise all the existing rules and forms of licenses so as to render them sufficiently elastic and adapted for the varied requirements of the mining industry in the State. General.

281. During the year under report mining and prospecting work was carried on actively in many parts of the State. The number of applications for licenses was less than in the previous year owing to the large number granted during the years 1906 and 1907. Many of those licenses were taken out for manganese ores on account of the remarkably high prices, about fifteen pence per unit for good-quality ore, which prevailed at the time. Now that the prices have dropped down to between eight and nine pence per unit, enthusiasm has decreased and deposits once regarded as profitable are being left alone or abandoned.

282. The following licenses and leases were issued during the year 1907-08 :— Licenses and leases.

Mining leases	...
Prospecting licenses	113
Exploring do	21
Collecting do	1
Licenses renewed	63

Number of mines and their work.

283. Fourteen mining companies were at work for gold, two for manganese under prospecting licenses and one for chromium, besides a few individual licensees. The Champion Reef mine whose out-put had been reduced by nearly 40 per cent during the previous year, did not show any definite signs of recovering its former pre-eminence as a gold-producer. It continued however to maintain a fairly good out-put during the year. The development of the Mysore mine continued to be very satisfactory during the year and an increase of out-put was expected as the new shafts under construction were brought into operation, with greater facilities for handling a larger tonnage. The developments of the lower levels of the Ooregum mine also improved at the end of the year, and the production of the Nundydrug mine was steadily increasing. These four mines have hitherto been the chief gold-producers of the State and there appears to be no reason for the apprehension that they are approaching exhaustion. Among the smaller mines, the out-put of the Balaghat mine diminished largely, while the Tank Block, Coromandel and Woolagiri mines ceased to work. The mining and prospecting work in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts was practically abandoned owing to unsatisfactory results. In the Shimoga and Kadur Districts prospecting work was continued and a long line of gold workings was being explored with encouraging prospects at several points.

Gold produce.

284. The total quantity of gold produced during the year under report in all the working mines of the State was 527,101 oz. estimated at Rs. 3,06,76,628 against 534,371 oz. estimated at Rs. 3,10,64,320 during the year 1906-07. Comparing the out-put of gold for 1907-08 with that for the previous year there was an increase of 19,133 oz. in the Mysore, Ooregum and Nundydrug mines and a decrease 26,403 oz. from the Champion Reef, Tank Block, Balaghat, Coromandel and Woolagiri mines, the total out-put from all the mines showing a falling-off of 7,270 oz.

Royalty.

285. The royalty due on the gold obtained during the year under report was approximately Rs. 15,33,831 against Rs. 15,54,341 for 1906-07, being a decrease of Rs. 20,510.

Manganese.

286. During the year under report there was an appreciable abatement in the rush for manganese lands. With the fall in the price of the ore, many licenses were allowed to lapse and many holdings were reduced in area. The only licenses on which operations were satisfactorily carried on were those belonging to the New Mysore Manganese Company. Other companies also carried on some work in the Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts.

Manganese production.

287. The following statement shows the approximate quantities of ore obtained and sold and the royalty realized thereon :—

	Ore obtained long tons	Ore sold long tons	Royalty Rs.
1906-07	63,181	50,247	20,209
1907-08	74,650	70,242	25,822
Increase ...	11,469	19,995	5,613

Chrome.

288. A considerable amount of work was done on the blocks in the Hassan District, and ore of fairly good quality was extracted from blocks near Kadakola in the Mysore District. The fall in the price of chrome ore however proved a bar to progress. The quantities extracted and sold and the royalty obtained thereon were—

Tons extracted	Tons sold	Royalty Rs.
10,592	1,566	629

Iron, corundum.

289. Investigations were made during the year in regard to the supplies of iron ore available in Mysore, but it will be some time before trustworthy results are available for publication. The corundum industry attracted some attention during the year and a revision of the rules is under contemplation to facilitate the exploitation of this mineral.

Number of persons employed.

290. The number of persons employed in mining during the year 1907 was 34,641 against 34,064 in 1906.

291. The total number of fatal and serious accidents in mines reported in 1907 was 384 against 399 in the previous year. Of these accidents 48 resulted in the death of 64 persons or 1·85 per mille of persons employed, the death rate per 1,000 persons employed in gold mines alone being 1·91 against 2·31 in 1906. Of 46 fatal accidents involving the death of 60 persons, which occurred in gold mines, eight accidents involving the loss of 13 lives were due to explosives and seven fatal accidents involving nine lives were due to air blasts. Accidents.

292. The number of prosecutions instituted for breach of the provisions of the Mines Regulations and the rules thereunder, during the year 1907, was 14, resulting in the conviction of 11 persons, the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 23 and 15 respectively. Prosecutions.

293. During the year under report over 1,000 square miles of the State were surveyed and mapped on a scale of one mile to an inch. The greater portion of the Kolar schist belt was resurveyed and mapped on a larger scale than before. A portion of the Kadur District including the Bababudan Hills was surveyed and a traverse was made westwards to the Western Ghats in the neighbourhood of Kalasa and Sringeri. Geological survey.

294. During the year under report 62 assays and analyses were made at the Chemical Laboratory both for the Department and for the public, 20 of them being for gold and 18 for manganese. About 104 determinations of minerals were also made for the public at the Geological Office. Laboratory.

295. The Library was added to by the purchase of several books on mining and metallurgy and by the receipt of exchange publications from numerous scientific societies in different parts of the world. A small building for a museum has been constructed at Bangalore. Geological Museum and Library.

296. The total number of licenses issued for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives during the year 1907 was 186 against 163 in 1906. A large number of licensed premises were inspected by the local and departmental officers. A general improvement was noticed in the condition of the premises and the storage of explosives. The total number of accidents from explosives was 15 resulting in the death of 13 persons and in serious injury to 17 persons, the corresponding figures for 1906 being 17, 10 and 21. Under the Explosives Regulation thirteen prosecutions were instituted during the year against fourteen persons for the illegal possession of explosives. In eight cases the accused were convicted. The magazines owned by the Public Works Department were brought under the supervision of the Inspector of Explosives and the improvement of a large number of them is engaging his attention. Inspection of explosives.

XI. Public Works (1907-08).

297. The total grant for the year under all heads including the Cauvery Power Scheme and Contributions was Rs. 56,82,360 and the total outlay Rs. 53,86,350. The following statement gives the details under the various heads:— Grant and outlay.

Service Head	Final grant	Outlay	Lapse	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Provincial Funds ...	28,74,821	27,90,755	84,066	
Local Funds, General ...	45,320	39,138	6,182	
District Funds ...	4,38,719	4,04,017	34,702	
Municipal Funds ...	76,830	64,357	12,473	
Village School Fund ...	11,595	4,641	6,954	
Irrigation Cess Fund ...	2,20,000	2,09,397	10,603	
Palace Fund ...	95,860	87,791	8,069	
Cauvery Power Scheme ...	17,46,000	16,13,039	1,32,961	
Contributions ...	1,73,215	1,73,215	...	
Total ...	56,82,360	53,86,350	2,96,010	

298. The aggregate amount expended by the Public Works Department during the year under report was Rs. 6,73,911 more than in the previous year. This large difference was for the most part due to the comparatively large expenditure on the third installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme. The lapses were due to ordinary causes and the percentage of lapse, *viz.*, 5·4, was smaller than in the previous year.

Irrigation works.

299. The expenditure incurred on irrigation works during the year was as follows:—

(1). *Provincial Funds.* (*a*). The number of original irrigation major works (works costing Rs. 2,500 and above) dealt with during the year under report was 118; and the outlay thereon was Rs. 4,62,263, of which a sum of Rs. 1,96,173 was incurred on channels and Rs. 2,66,090 on tanks. The works completed during the year were the additional works connected with the Kittore anikat and channels, Belur Taluk, and the construction of the Kalhalli new tank, Chitaldrug Taluk, and of the Ranikere new tank, Challakere Taluk. The improvement of the Devaroy Channel, Mysore District, from the pumping station down to the tail end and the restoration of the Ramasagara tank, Bowringpet Taluk and of the Chandandur tank, Goribidnur Taluk, were practically completed. Satisfactory progress was made in the construction of the new Sowlanga tank, Honnali Taluk, and on the Marikanave project, Hiriyur Taluk. The main dam of the Marikanave Reservoir with its ornamental parapet walls and flooring and the mantapam on the north end of the dam was completed, and materials for the mantapam at the south end were collected. The new road from the travellers' bungalow to the top of the dam was almost completed. The quantity of water received in the reservoir during the year under report was about 10,585 units and the water level on the 1st of July 1908 was at R. L. 106·85, the supply in the reservoir on that date being nearly 53,800 units. The right bank channel up to the 18th mile and the earthwork from the 20th to 25th mile were practically completed. The left bank channel with all masonry works was completed up to the 22nd mile. Water was let down up to the 18th mile in the right bank channel and up to the 21st mile in the left bank channel.

300. About 3,827 acres of land were under irrigation during the year yielding a revenue of Rs. 12,154.

301. The improvement of the north channel from the Sriramadevar dam, Hassan District, the restoration of the right and left bank channels of the Ramasagara tank, Bowringpet Taluk, and the reconstruction of the weirs of the Mudavadi tank, Kolar Taluk, were in progress. The preliminary investigations for the construction of a large reservoir across the Cauvery near Belagola, Mysore District, were completed and the project was under the consideration of Government at the end of the year.

(*b*) The outlay on irrigation minor works amounted to Rs. 40,126, of which the sum of Rs. 33,800 was spent on tanks and the rest on channels.

(*c*) A sum of one lakh of rupees was granted for expenditure by the Revenue Department on the restoration of minor tanks or tanks yielding a revenue of less than Rs. 300 a year, under the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme. The number of tanks dealt with during the year was 782. The outlay by Government on stone and masonry work amounted to Rs. 76,992 and the approximate value of the earthwork done by the raiyats during the year was Rs. 74,909. In addition to this, earthwork valued at Rs. 14,021 was carried out at the cost of the raiyats by the Revenue Department, the larger part of this sum being advances made to the raiyats for the purpose to be recovered from them in due course. The total value of all descriptions of work executed in connection with the restoration of minor tanks under this scheme during the period under review, amounted to Rs. 1,65,922, the cost of the special establishment employed for that purpose, amounting to Rs. 33,941 or 20·5 per cent of the value of the work turned out. The progress in the Kolar and Bangalore Districts was very satisfactory.

(2). *Irrigation Cess Fund.*—Out of the allotment of Rs. 2,20,000 under this head, the amount expended was Rs. 2,09,397, of which, the sum of Rs. 1,00,886 was spent on the repair and maintenance of existing irrigation works (mostly major tanks) and Rs. 76,569 on the repair and maintenance of the river channels in the Mysore and Hassan Districts, the balance representing the outlay on establishment.

tools and plant. Twenty-seven irrigation works were damaged during the year and these were attended to as promptly as possible. The total length of river channels maintained during the year was 942 miles irrigating 114,155 acres of wet and garden lands, from which a revenue of Rs. 6,96,507 was realized during the year.

(3). *Contributions.*—The outlay under this head on irrigation major and minor works amounted to Rs. 3,94,480. This sum consisted mainly of contributions made by the raiyats towards the restoration and repair of tanks.

Buildings.

302. The outlay on buildings during the year was as follows:—

(1). *Provincial Funds.*—(*a*). The expenditure on original civil buildings from Provincial Funds was Rs. 6,28,869. The total outlay on works connected with the Palace at Mysore was Rs. 3,77,376. Of this amount the outlay on construction work was Rs. 1,58,682, the total outlay from the beginning being Rs. 29,82,374. The fifth floor of the central cupola was completed. Satisfactory progress was made with the fitting up of doors and windows, with the erection of carved wooden and embossed metal ceilings, and with the interior decoration of rooms and corridors. The outlay during the year on furniture and decorations amounted to Rs. 1,90,651. A sum of Rs. 28,043 was also spent on the construction of the storage tanks and on the fixing in the first floor of the distribution pipes and hydrants in connection with providing fire protection to the Palace. The more important of the other works or buildings either completed or in progress, or acquired during the year were the following:—

(i) At Bangalore.—The buildings for the experimental farm at Hebbal; the new Municipal School; wards for Europeans and for Native officers and improvements to lavatories in the Victoria Hospital;

(ii) At Kolar.—Improvements and addition to the quarters of the Special Magistrate and quarters for the new hospital staff, Kolar Gold Fields;

(iii) At Mysore.—Clearing the site for the erection of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute.

(*b*) The amount spent on repairs to civil buildings was Rs. 1,08,845, the most important work in hand being the restoration of the Kedareswara temple at Halebid.

(*c*) The expenditure on military buildings including repairs was Rs. 19,634.

(2). *Village School Fund.*—The outlay on school buildings and repairs was Rs. 3,933.

(3). *Palace Fund.*—A sum of Rs. 87,791 was spent from the Palace Fund on original works and on the annual repairs and maintenance of the Palace buildings at Ootacamund and the polo grounds at Bangalore and Mysore. An installation for electric lighting was fitted up at the Fern Hill Palace at Ootacamund and the drainage works at that Palace were also satisfactorily completed during the year.

(4). *Contributions.*—The amounts sanctioned from time to time for works to be carried out by the Public Works Department from sources other than those specified in the budget, are allocated under this head.

303. The outlay on civil buildings from "Contributions" amounted to Rs. 77,173, of which the sum of Rs. 57,493 was spent on original works and Rs. 19,680 on repairs. The principal works completed or nearly completed were—

(*a*) The Sir Seshadri Iyer Memorial Hall at Bangalore.

(*b*) The First and Second Rajakumaris' Mansions at Mysore.

(*c*) The new matt at Sivaganga, Nelamangala Taluk, and the repairs of certain muzrai buildings.

Communications.

304. The outlay under "Communications, original" was Rs. 49,645 from the Provincial Funds; Rs. 35,010 from Local Funds General; Rs. 52,455 from District Funds; and Rs. 7,154 from contributions. The more important works completed or nearly finished or in hand were the following:—

(1) In the Mysore District—a first class chattram at Kadakola.

(2) In the Hassan District—the improvement of the Bisle Ghat or Sukravara-sante-Subramanya road.

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(3) In the Shimoga District—an annachattram at Agumbi; the opening out of the Sorab-Anavatti road; the improvement of the Shimoga-Mangalore road; the extension of the Avinhalli-Karur road from the Hurli stream to the Ghat-head at Koguru;

(4) In the Kadur District—widening the Kotigehar-Kalasa road; bridging the Hemavati river at Anjur on the Anemahal-Mudgere road; bridging the Bhadra river at Magundi on the Balehonnur-Magundi-Belur road.

305. Under "Repairs" the outlay on communications was Rs. 4,34,796 from the Provincial Funds; and Rs. 2,67,651 from District Funds. The total length of provincial roads maintained during the year under review was 1,941 miles, of which 1,760 miles were metalled roads; and the total length of District Fund roads maintained was 3,510 miles, of which 960 miles were metalled roads; the average cost of maintaining the former was Rs. 214 per mile and the latter Rs. 74 per mile.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

306. The total outlay on miscellaneous public improvements amounted to Rs. 4,15,313, of which an expenditure of Rs. 2,17,650 was on original works and of Rs. 1,97,663 on repairs. The amount expended from Provincial Funds was Rs. 1,31,894 on original works and Rs. 1,58,746 on repairs. The expenditure from Local Funds including District Funds, Municipal Funds, Local Funds General and the Palace Fund, was Rs. 58,810 on original works and Rs. 37,641 on repairs; while sums of Rs. 26,946 and Rs. 1,276 were spent on original works and repairs, respectively, from contributions. Of the original works the more important, completed or in progress during the year under report, were the widening of nearly 2¼ miles of roads, streets and conservancy lanes in the Basavangudi Extension to their full width; the widening of the main drain from the Hoskote road crossing to the Sunakal tank; the drainage of the Basavangudi Extension and of the Chamarajendrapet Extension; the opening out of a new extension between the Chamarajendrapet and Basavangudi Extensions, Bangalore city; water-supply to the town of Harihar; and the water-supply and drainage scheme at Robertsonpet, Kolar Gold Fields. The maintenance of the Chamarajendra water works of the Bangalore city, Kolar Gold Field water works, and the Vanivilas water works of the Mysore city, accounted for most of the expenditure under repairs.

Cauvery Power Scheme.

307. The outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme during the year under report was Rs. 16,13,039 against a modified grant of Rs. 17,46,000. Of this expenditure, Rs. 2,56,680 went towards working expenses, capital outlay on the 3rd installation amounted to Rs. 12,80,831 and that on the Bangalore electric lighting and power supply was Rs. 76,597. In addition, a sum of Rs. 15,994 was expended from "Contributions" on providing a transmission line for supplying power to the Indian Institute of Science, an electric pump to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company and electric lights to private houses in Bangalore.

308. The Civil and Military Station section of the Bangalore power supply was completed during the year under review and the street lighting service was started from the 1st January 1908. On the third installation, the additional works connected with "Generation" at Sivasamudram were practically completed and the new installation was ready for preliminary trials. The Bangalore service transformers were in use, while the Mysore service transformers were ready for test. The forebay work, pipe line, turbine and generator installations were all completed and found to work satisfactorily. On the "Transmission lines," the new line to the Kolar Gold Fields was completed and was in regular service. The new line takes a shorter and more direct route than the old one and has involved the use of spans from 400 to 1,620 feet, special towers having been built departmentally for the purpose. The longest span used is among the world's greatest transmission line spans using copper conductors. The new transmission lines to Mysore were also approaching completion. On the distribution work, the new works required at Kolar Gold Fields were completed and ready for service, while at Mysore the construction of the transformer house was practically completed and the installation of the electrical apparatus and the street lighting work were in hand.

309. The working expenses were Rs. 2,28,523 on account of the Kolar Gold Fields power supply and Rs. 28,157 on account of the Bangalore lighting and

Accession No. 1506

power supply. Of the latter an expenditure of Rs. 21,502 was incurred in the Bangalore city and Rs. 6,655 in the Bangalore Civil and Military Station.

310. Both the first and the second installation as well as the Bangalore lighting and power supply were in complete operation during the year under review. All the plant was in good working order and there was very little expenditure on renewals during the year, though it is expected that some of the plant will require renewal in the near future. Three transformers were burnt out by lightning and other causes. The rebates that had to be allowed on account of shortage of water in the river and other causes were much less than expected. There were at the end of the year 869 street lamps and 121 private lighting installations equal to 2,623-sixteen candle power lamps in the Bangalore city, and 894 street lamps and 37 private lighting installations equal to 943-sixteen candle power lamps in the Bangalore Civil and Military Station.

Revenue from the scheme.

311. The actual demand of the year was Rs. 16,01,816 and the actual revenue realized amounted to Rs. 17,58,346. Deducting therefrom the working expenses which amounted to Rs. 2,56,608, the net revenue was Rs. 15,01,666, of which Rs. 14,47,263 was derived from the supply of power to the Kolar Gold Fields, Rs. 46,355 from lighting and power supply to the Bangalore city, and Rs. 8,048 from lighting and power supply to the Bangalore Civil and Military Station. The total capital invested on the Cauvery Power Scheme down to 30th June 1908 was Rs. 78,49,799, while the total net revenue, realized after deducting working expenses and interest at 4 per cent per annum on the capital outlay but not making any provision for renewals, was Rs. 56,07,926 or 71 per cent of the capital.

Protective irrigation works.

312. Of the seven projects pending disposal at the end of the previous year one project for constructing a new tank at Davarbelikere across the Sagalihalla stream, Davangere Taluk, was sanctioned during the year; two projects were abandoned as being undesirable, and four remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

Serial maps and tank registers.

313. From the commencement of this special work down to the end of the period under review, tank maps and registers for 25 out of 30 series of the eight main river basins into which the State is divided, have been completed. Rough serial registers with the usual statements have been prepared for the remaining five series.

Establishment.

314 The charges under establishment amounted to Rs. 7,49,435 including Rs. 1,22,308 under "Direction;" Rs. 5,99,685 under "Construction" and Rs. 27,442 under "Accounts." The total outlay on establishment was 25·3 per cent of the total outlay on works.

Tools and plant.

315. The expenditure on tools and plant amounted to Rs. 37,940. A five-ton steam road-roller for the Shimoga Division and additional articles to augment the stock of famine reserve tools, were purchased for Rs. 5,825 and Rs. 4,623, respectively. The Public Works General Workshop at Bangalore was of increasing usefulness, and its stock of tools was added to. The value of the work turned out there during the year was Rs. 20,134; and as in the previous year the workshop ministered to the requirements of the Public Works Department as well as of the Bangalore city municipality, the Government Press, the Stamp Manufactory, and the Agricultural Department.

XII. Railways (1907-08).

Lines open.

316. During the year under report the open lines of railway owned by the State and worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company stood as follows:—

Broad gauge	...	...	...	... 9·80 miles
Metre gauge	...	...	...	... 401·29 miles
			Total	... 411·09 miles

Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway.

317. The Government of India did not accord their sanction to the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway project on the ground that receipts were over-estimated and the capital cost under-estimated and asked for a revision of the same.

As the revision of the project on the lines indicated by the Government of India was expected to involve a material increase of capital cost, the Light Railway Company abandoned the project and obtained the permission of the Durbar to submit plans and estimates for constructing instead a steam tramway between Bangalore and Chikballapur.

Kolar Gold Fields Dodbele metre gauge connection.

318. The plans and estimates received from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company for making a detailed survey of the Kolar Gold Fields-Dodbele line were held in abeyance owing to want of funds.

Mysore-Hassan metre gauge connection.

319. The Government have accepted the offer made by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company to undertake a reconnaissance survey of the Mysore-Hassan metre gauge connection.

Shimoga-Kumsi Manganese Steam Tramway.

320. The Government of India approved of the concession granted by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja to the New Mysore Manganese Company to construct a steam tramway to the mines near Kumsi.

Receipts and Expenditure.

321. The gross receipts from passenger, merchandise, and miscellaneous traffic over the several lines of railway owned by the State amounted to Rs. 30,77,304 and the working expenses to Rs. 19,37,376 or 62·95 per cent of the gross receipts against 60 per cent in the previous year. The net earnings thus amounted to Rs. 11,39,928 against Rs. 10,73,871. The capital outlay up to the end of June 1908 being Rs. 2,41,18,545 the percentage of net earnings to capital outlay was 4·73 against 4·53 in 1906-07. The percentages earned by the several lines work out as follows:—

	1906-07	1907-08
Mysore-Harihar	4·53	5·19
Mysore-Hindupur	6·52	4·80
Mysore-Nanjangud	2·50	2·89
Birur-Shimoga	2·27	2·24
Kolar Gold Fields Railway	5·47	3·57

322. Deducting one-fourth of the net earnings on the Mysore-Harihar line payable to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, the receipts from railways credited to the State amounted to Rs. 9,14,648 against Rs. 8,79,050 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred by the State on the open lines, surveys, etc., amounted to Rs. 4,55,093, and the guaranteed interest payable to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company on account of the Mysore-Harihar line was Rs. 7,18,696, the total expenditure during the year thus being Rs. 11,73,789.

Accidents.

323. On the Kolar Gold Fields Railway there were four accidents to persons, 11 derailments and 14 other minor accidents. On the metre gauge lines there were six accidents to persons, 25 derailments, and 155 other minor accidents.

XIII. Post and Telegraph Offices (1907-08).

324. Postal and telegraph arrangements in the Mysore State are, as remarked in the Administration Report for 1906-07, under the direct supervision of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph Offices of the Government of India. Omitting the offices situated in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the number of post offices in the State during the year under report was 428, of which five were head offices, 94 sub-offices and 329 branch offices. Of the 428 offices, the number of combined post and telegraph offices was 46. In addition to the above there was one purely telegraph office in the Mysore city.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue and Finance (1907-08).

NOTE.—*The figures for 1906-07 given in Chapter V, Section I, and Appendix XXII of the Administration Report for 1906-07 being only preliminary figures, they differ from the figures for that year quoted in this Report, which are based on the further revised accounts for 1906-07. The figures given in this Chapter and in Appendix XXII for 1907-08 are based on the Comptroller's Report and differ in some cases from the figures appearing in the rest of this Report which are based on the departmental reports.*

Cash balance.

325. The cash balance at the commencement of the year was Rs. 99,06,003 against Rs. 99,00,653 in 1906-07.

Demand.

326. The outstanding arrears on the 1st July 1907 amounted to Rs. 23,37,355 against Rs. 19,28,386 on the 1st July 1906. The demand for the year, excluding debt head receipts, was Rs. 2,25,68,050 against Rs. 2,24,63,463 in 1906-07. The total demand under service heads thus amounted to Rs. 2,49,05,405 against Rs. 2,43,91,849. Deducting the amount of Rs. 58,439 remitted during the year, the net demand was Rs. 2,48,46,966 against Rs. 2,43,47,903 in 1906-07.

Collection.

327. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 2,29,69,408 against Rs. 2,22,71,131 in the previous year. Including credits under debt heads, the total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,01,81,213 against Rs. 3,03,13,613 in 1906-07.

Arrears remaining uncollected.

328. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 18,77,558 against Rs. 23,37,355 in 1906-07.

Variations under receipts.

329. The particulars of demand, collection and balance under the several revenue heads and of receipts under debt heads are given in Appendix XXII. The noticeable increases and decreases in receipts under the revenue heads are explained below:—

Land revenue—increase, Rs. 3,49,001. This was due to the collection during the year of a large portion of the suspended revenue of the previous years.

Mining royalty and leases—decrease, Rs. 63,937. This was mainly due to diminution in the output of gold by some of the mines on the Kolar Gold Fields.

Forest—increase, Rs. 3,60,396. This was due mainly to the high prices realized by sandalwood and to the disposal of a large quantity of timber in the Kadur District.

Excise—increase, Rs. 2,06,420. This was chiefly under country spirit and was due to the increased consumption of arrack.

Stamps—increase, Rs. 40,022. This was due to the larger sale of general and court fee stamps.

Mohatarfa in rural tracts—decrease, Rs. 13,207. This was the result of the reduction in the assessment on vacant buildings sites sanctioned with effect from January 1908 and to the formation of several local bodies called Unions to which this item of revenue was assigned.

Customs on supari—decrease, Rs. 3,65,226. This was due to the abolition of the *halat* on supari with effect from the 1st July 1907.

Police receipts—decrease, Rs. 13,362. In 1906-07 there was a special recovery on account of the arrears of a share of the cost of the Birur-Shimoga Railway Police from the Railway Company and the absence of any such special receipt in 1907-08 accounts for the decrease.

Medical—increase, Rs. 56,697. This was due to the adjustment of comparatively larger amounts towards the contribution payable by District and Municipal Funds on account of Local Fund dispensary charges.

Interest on investments—increase, Rs. 44,612. This was due to the higher rates of interest paid by and the larger balances kept with the Bank of Madras.

Interest on Government Securities—increase, Rs. 2,23,009. This was due to the realization of interest on 12 lakhs invested in Government of India Securities during the year and also of arrears of interest to the extent of Rs. 87,000 not collected in 1906-07 as the last day of that year was a Sunday.

Interest on loans—increase, Rs. 72,045. This was due to the better collection of the amounts payable by agricultural banks.

Sale of water on the Kolar Gold Fields—increase, Rs. 36,044. This was due to the larger supply of water to the mining companies.

State Railways, (revenue account)—increase, Rs. 28,718. This was due to increased traffic on the Mysore-Harihar line.

Cauvery Power Scheme (revenue account)—decrease, Rs. 3,01,451. This was due to the expiry of the period of high contract rates.

Expenditure.

330. The expenditure during the year under service heads amounted to Rs. 2,03,20,728 against Rs. 2,02,76,080 in the year previous. It was less than the revenue receipts of the year by Rs. 26,48,680. The total disbursements under both service and debt heads together amounted to Rs. 2,92,12,792 against Rs. 3,03,08,263 in 1906-07. It was less than the total receipts under service and debt heads by Rs. 9,68,421. The particulars of expenditure under the several service heads and of disbursements under debt heads are given in Appendix XXII.

Variations under expenditure.

331. The noticeable increases and decreases under service heads are accounted for below :—

Sayer—decrease, Rs. 12,118. This was due to the abolition of the establishment consequent on the remission of the *halat* on supari.

General administration—decrease, Rs. 48,994. This was due mainly to the absence in 1907-08 of some special charges which were included in the expenditure of 1906-07.

Law and justice—decrease, Rs. 48,831. This was due to the abolition of the District and Sessions Court, Bangalore, and the Sub-Courts at Hassan and Chikmagalur.

Stationery and Press—increase, Rs. 34,249. This was due to the purchase of special material and type for the Government Press.

Survey and settlement—decrease, Rs. 22,255. This was due to the appointment of a Superintendent in the place of a Commissioner and on a smaller salary.

Army—decrease, Rs. 73,992. This was due to the absence in 1907-08 of some special charges which had raised the expenditure of 1906-07 and also to less expenditure on compensation for dearness of gram, the feed of ponies and superannuation and other allowances.

Scientific and other minor departments—increase, Rs. 13,483. This was due to the holding of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Mysore and the organisation of the Civil Veterinary Department.

Public instruction—increase, Rs. 5,51,317. This was due to the payment of a building grant of 5 lakhs to the Indian Institute of Science, the extra cost involved by the introduction of the kindergarten and manual training courses of instruction and the enhanced pay sanctioned to teachers in village schools.

Medical—decrease, Rs. 59,455. There were some special charges in 1906-07 which did not recur in 1907-08.

Railways—increase, Rs. 1,85,590. This was due to the purchase of three new engines for use on the Mysore-Harihar line.

Public Works—decrease, Rs. 3,70,280. This was due to the absence in 1907-08 of extraordinary works involving heavy outlay.

Pensions—increase, Rs. 83,330. This was due to the expansion of the pension list.

Cash balance.

332. Th cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,08,74,424, of which the sum of Rs. 37,68,944 was in the public treasuries, Rs. 67,51,423 in the Bank of Madras, Rs. 3,41,057 with Messrs. Coutts and Co., London, and Rs. 13,000 in transit.

Invested surplus.

333. The nominal value of the Government of India Securities held at the end of the year was Rs. 1,02,00,000.

Indebtedness.

334. The main items of indebtedness were —

(1) *The Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs.*—This loan was discharged in 1902 but out of Rs. 40,500 which remained unpaid at the end of June 1907, a sum of Rs. 1,000 was repaid during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 39,500.

(2) *The Southern Mahratta Railway Loan of £ 1,200,000 Sterling.*—The sinking fund for the repayment of this loan amounted at the end of March 1907 to Rs. 66,15,230, of which Rs. 66,15,200 represented the nominal value of Government of India Stock Certificates and Rs. 30 was in cash. There was during the year an accretion of Rs. 2,47,400 to the fund. The amount at the credit of the fund on the 31st March 1908 was Rs. 68,62,641, of which Rs. 68,62,600 represented the nominal value of Government of India Stock Certificates.

(3) *Government Savings Bank deposits.*—The opening balance on the 1st July 1907 was Rs. 69,85,300 and the amounts deposited, revived from dead accounts, credited towards interest for 1907-08 and withdrawn during the year, were, respectively, Rs. 30,18,723, Rs. 905, Rs. 2,09,053 and Rs. 28,58,659. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 73,44,765.

(4) *Four per cent loan of 20 lakhs.*—For financing the third installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme, a loan of 20 lakhs at 4 per cent was raised in August 1906 repayable after 15 years. A sinking fund is being formed for the redemption of the loan by setting aside every year one-fifteenth of the amount of the loan. On the 30th June 1908 there was a sum of Rs. 2,66,000 to the credit of this fund.

Retrenchments.

335. On the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee, some reductions amounting to Rs. 14,000 were effected in the expenditure of the Prisons Department and the menial establishments of the head-quarter offices.

II. Excise (1907-08).

Administrative measures.

336. (1) *Country Spirit.*—The rules relating to methylated spirit were amended so as to bring under better control its import, export, transport, sale and possession. Licenses for the sale of methylated spirit are issued free of charge to respectable applicants on proof that they have a legitimate demand for such spirit. Owing to the change of the manufacturing contractors, the price payable by Government for ordinary arrack rose from Re. 0-8-6 to Re. 0-10-11 per gallon.

(2) *Beer.*—With a view to bring the import of beer under closer supervision, a system of transport permits on prepayment of duty was introduced during the year.

(3) *Toddy.*—The rates of tree tax on date and bagani trees were raised from Rs. 1-1-0 and Rs. 1-9-6 to Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 2-0-0, respectively. The separate levy of local cess on tree tax and on the rental of shops was however discontinued.

(4) *Ganja.*—The rates of duty, inclusive of local cess, on ganja and majum were increased from Rs. 3-6-8 and Re. 0-11-8 to Rs. 5-0-0 and Rs. 1-1-0, respectively. The retail prices of ganja and majum were also raised from Re. 0-13-4 and Re. 0-5-4 to Re. 1-0-0 and Re. 0-6-6, respectively, per seer of 80 tolas. With effect from 1st July 1907 arrangements were made to supply retail vendors with ganja in sealed boxes containing specified quantities of the drug through the agency of the taluk treasuries instead of through contractors.

(5) *Opium.*—The price of opium chargeable to licensed vendors was raised from Re. 0-6-3 to Re. 0-7-6 per tola or from Rs. 31-4-0 to Rs. 37-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas, and the retail price was raised from Re. 0-7-6 to Re. 0-9-0 per tola, or from Rs. 37-8-0 to Rs. 45-0-0 per seer of 80 tolas.

(6) *General.*—The power of searching houses vested in Assistant Inspectors was withdrawn; but they were empowered to let on bail any person arrested under Section 34 of the Excise Regulation. The conditions of the sale of excise shops were also revised.

Contract distillery system.

337. The contract distillery system, which has been accepted by the Government of India as the best and most suitable arrangement for the supply of liquor, has been in force in the Mysore State from 1892-93 and has been gradually developed, conforming to all the conditions which the Government of India have indicated as necessary in their review of the report of the Excise Commission. The condition requiring a security deposit of Rs. 50,000 secures as contractors only such men as have the means to carry out their contracts in a satisfactory manner; the contract is for a period of three years; the contractor is bound to accept any possible reduction in consumption in consequence of the enhancement of the duty during the period of the contract; Government have provided the necessary buildings and the water supply, for which a rent is charged to the manufacturers; and the plant has to be provided by the distiller but subject to the condition that the contractor succeeding him should take it over at a valuation. The process of manufacture in the distillery is subject to complete and careful Government supervision, the distillery operations being controlled by an efficient and responsible staff. With a view to keep trained officers in charge of the distillery, six inspectors and a district excise officer have been trained in the Madras distillery class. The staff at the distillery is paid by the State and overtime fees are paid by the manufacturers when distillation is carried on beyond the regular hours. To obviate operations requiring such attendance outside fixed hours and to guard against breakage and the consequent stoppage of the still, it is under consideration to erect a second still. The manufacture is carried on by Coffey's still which is considered the most up-to-date machinery for distillation. The suggestions as regards cleanliness of vessels and on other matters made at pages 200 to 205 of Major Bedford's Report on the "Quality, Manufacture and Excise Control of alcoholic liquors in India" are attended to. The precautions referred to in para 53 of the Report of the Indian Excise Committee as regards locks, etc., are observed with an exception, namely, that a strict account of the materials used and of the attenuation of the wash is not maintained. It is under contemplation to enforce the maintenance of these accounts also.

Manufacture and stock.

338. The quality of the spirit supplied by the manufacturers was free from objection. The quantity of arrack manufactured during the year amounted to 509,620 gallons and 23 drams, which, when added to the quantity of 17,919 gallons and 15 drams on hand at the opening of the year, gave a total of 527,539 gallons and 38 drams. Deducting wastage, etc., to the extent of 11,712 gallons, the net stock was 515,827 gallons and 38 drams; out of this 497,242 gallons were issued from the distillery, leaving a surplus of 18,585 gallons and 38 drams, or 21,606 gallons and 43 drams in terms of spirit 20° U. P. at the end of the year. The quantity issued to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore was 71,587 gallons and 32 drams of ordinary arrack, 123 gallons of rectified spirit and 3,607 gallons of white rum against 65,700 gallons and 31 drams, 164 gallons and 3,700 gallons, respectively, in the previous year. In order to prevent fraud, the Station authorities have agreed to have all the rum imported by their licensees coloured. During the year permission was granted to the manufacturing contractors to export arrack to Coorg, duty free, on condition of paying the proportionate charges for the central distillery establishment. A quantity of 5,772 gallons and 2 drams of over-proof spirit was issued to Coorg. Of methylated spirit 1,838 gallons and 25 drams were manufactured and issued from the distillery against 1,413 gallons in the previous year. The quantity taken by the Civil and Military Station and that issued within the State free of duty were, respectively, 1,652 gallons and 186 gallons and 25 drams.

Number of bonded depôts and arrack shops.

339. The number of bonded depôts was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 81, and that of arrack shops was 895.

Consumption.

340. The quantity of arrack issued for public consumption was 405,420 gallons and 26 drams against 372,947 gallons in 1906-07. The incidence of consumption per head of population was 3·8 drams. In the cities of Bangalore and

Mysore the incidence was 50·8 and 24·2 drams, respectively; while in the Kolar Gold Fields it was as high as 89·4 drams. The increase in total consumption was general in all the districts and was particularly marked in Shimoga where there was a large influx of coolies for work in the manganese mines. The consumption during the year was the highest since 1897-98, though lower than what it was prior to the enhancement of the still-head duty in that year. This increase is partly to be accounted for by the fact that the arrack supplied to the consumers during the year was of superior quality, as the manufacturers were obliged for the most part to use sugar-cane jaggory for the preparation of wort in the absence of molasses and palmyra jaggory which the manufacturers were not able to procure.

Foreign liquor.

341. Under the system in force imported foreign liquor pays no duty to the State, only a small vend license fee being charged. The number of shops during the year was 47 against 46 in the previous year, an additional shop having been licensed at Shimoga. The increase in the total number of licenses from 66 to 79 was due to the large number of occasional licenses issued in the Bangalore and Mysore Districts and also to the grant of a refreshment room license in Mysore. The total consumption in the foreign liquor shops was 46,579 gallons against 47,361 in the previous year. The decrease was both under superior foreign liquors and foreign malt liquor. There was a slight increase of 321 gallons in the consumption of local double distilled spirits, indicating that the latter could hold their own against the cheaper brands of imported liquors.

Country fermented liquors.

342. Date, cocoanut and bagani toddy are the kinds of country fermented liquors that are used by the people; and of these, date toddy is the most largely used. The use of bagani toddy is confined to the malnad or hilly portions of the State. The tree tax system of controlling the consumption and taxation of these liquors has been in force in the State from 1897-98. The system as in force in Mysore possesses to a considerable extent the main features considered necessary by the Indian Excise Committee for the satisfactory working of such a system, and has been worked with only a small proportion of prosecutions. At the same time precautions have been taken against illicit tapping or other breaches of the conditions of the license which might entail loss of Government revenue.

Date toddy.

343. The number of shops licensed for the vend of date toddy was 2,812. During the year 462,576 date trees and 3,446 cocoanut trees were licensed against 453,691 and 2,976, respectively, in the previous year. Of these, 14,165 trees against 19,652 in the previous year were tapped in the adjoining British territory. The proportion of Government trees to the total number of trees tapped in the State during the year was 60 per cent against 58 in the previous year.

Bagani toddy.

344. The total number of shops licensed to vend bagani toddy fell to 851 during the year under review and the number of trees tapped was 16,166 against 19,101 in the year 1906-07, exclusive of trees tapped free of tax by the malnad raiyats for *bona fide* domestic purposes. The fall was marked both in the Hassan and Kadur Districts. The enhancement of the tree-tax and the failure of the bagani trees to put forth good yielding tappable spathes on account of the excessive rainfall, accounted for the fall in the Hassan District. The fall in the other district is attributed mainly to the existence of a large number of akkibhoja shops.

Country malt liquors—Beer.

345. During the year only two taverns were licensed in the Bowringpet Taluk; a special license was also issued to the canteen opened in connection with the military Camp of Exercise in the Devanhalli and Dodballapur Taluks. The total quantity consumed in the year amounted to 9,103 gallons against 10,364 gallons in 1906-07.

Akkibhoja.

346. The number of licenses issued during the year for the vend of akkibhoja was the same as in the two previous years, *viz.*, 70.

Intoxicating drugs-Ganja.

347. Ganja was cultivated by private land-holders in selected parts of the Bangalore and Tumkur Taluks under the supervision of a special temporary staff appointed for the purpose. The extent of the cultivation was 47½ acres against 84 in the previous year; and the quantity produced was 8,443 seers and 57 tolas against 2,324 seers and 54 tolas. The majority of the cultivators appear to have been indifferent to the necessity for the timely removal of the superfluous plants and also the male plants and to have paid more attention to the quantity of the produce than to the quality. The production of ganja of good quality is a profitable business and it is to be

regretted that the raiyats are unwilling to take an intelligent interest in it. The quality of the drug produced was inferior and it is under contemplation to get ganja grown by departmental agency.

The number of retail shops was 240 against 246 in the previous year and the quantity of the drug consumed was 6,983 seers against 8,041 seers in the previous year. The fall in consumption is attributed to the inferior quality of the ganja supplied during the year.

Opium.

348. The opium required for consumption in the State was, as hitherto, obtained from the Madras Store House at Tondiarpet, which now supplies Bengal opium.

The number of shops licensed to vend opium was 118 against 119 in the previous year and the quantity of the drug consumed was 1,221 seers and 65 tolas against 1,477 seers in the previous year. The fall was due to the enhanced rate of retail vend as also to the lower issue and vend rates in the Civil and Military Station. The Station authorities have recently raised both the issue and vend prices of opium so as to make them the same as in the State.

Incidence in respect of number of shops.

349. The total number of retail shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs was 5,035, which gave an average of one shop for every three villages, for every six square miles and for every 1,082 persons against one shop for every three, six, and 1,077, respectively, in 1906-07.

Financial results.

350. The total demand under all heads of excise revenue, including local cess and rent on Government trees amounted to Rs. 43,98,955 against Rs. 42,76,045, showing an increase of Rs. 1,22,910 over the revenue of the previous year. Including the arrears of previous years amounting to Rs. 2,80,438, the total demand was Rs. 46,79,393; out of this a sum of Rs. 2,985 was remitted as irrecoverable and a sum of Rs. 44,29,480 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,46,928. The collection was 94·6 per cent of the total demand.

Incidence of taxation.

351. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 0-12-11 against Re. 0-12-5 in the previous year. The incidence under the several heads of arrack, toddy, ganja and opium was Re. 0-6-8, Re. 0-5-11, Re. 0-0-2 and Re. 0-0-1·4 against Re. 0-6-2, Re. 0-5-11, Re. 0-0-2 and Re. 0-0-1 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

352. The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 3,26,114 or Rs. 6,440 more than in the previous year or 7·3 per cent against 7·5 per cent of the total revenue. This increase was mainly due to the larger remuneration paid to the carrying contractors consequent on the larger quantity of arrack transported during the year.

Surplus.

353. The surplus revenue during the year was Rs. 38,59,657.

Protective and preventive measures.

354. The expenditure incurred on account of secret service and rewards was Rs. 696 against Rs. 336 in the previous year. The amount of compensation recovered in respect of compounded offences was Rs. 2,564 against Rs. 2,032 in 1906-07.

Offences against excise laws and rules.

355. As compared with the previous year there was a decrease, not only in the number of cases reported, but also in the number of heinous offences under the excise laws. The number of offences of all kinds reported during the year was 1,464 involving 1,735 persons. Inclusive of 578 cases concerning 805 persons that remained at the beginning of the year, the department had to deal with 2,042 cases involving 2,540 persons. Of these, 1,764 cases involving 2,187 persons were disposed of as detailed below:—

Warned	...	348	cases involving	387	persons.
Fined or compounded by the Departmental officers	...	728	,,	816	,,
Dealt with by the Magistracy	...	382	,,	548	,,
Struck off, withdrawn, etc.	...	306	,,	436	,,

The percentage of disposal during the year was 86·4 against 76 in the previous year. At the end of the year, 230 cases were pending before the departmental officers and 48 before the Magistracy, against 501 and 77 in the previous year.

There was an increase of 40 and 14 cases under offences relating to liquor and drugs, respectively, while there was a decrease of 143 cases relating to breaches of license conditions.

III. Stamps (1907-08).

Stock.

356. The value of the stock of judicial and non-judicial stamps at the beginning of the year was Rs. 25,14,853, and stamps of the value of Rs. 7,84,400 were received from the stamp manufactory during the year, making a total stock of the value of Rs. 32,99,253. Out of this, stamps of the value of Rs. 9,43,306 were issued for sale in the State and of Rs. 52,915 to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. A superfluous and damaged stock of transfer stamps and foreign bill stamps of the value of Rs. 3,23,421 was destroyed and written off the accounts. The value of the stock of stamps left at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 19,79,611.

Stamp revenue.

357. The stamp revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 7,98,294, being an increase of Rs. 40,011 or 5·3 per cent over that of last year. The increase was contributed to by the increased sales of general and Court fee stamps. The increased revenue from the former was general in all the districts, Hassan contributing the largest share, and that from the latter was also fairly general except that there was some falling off in the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts.

Expenditure.

358. The charges for the year amounted to Rs. 49,298 or Rs. 2,925 more than in the previous year. The larger amount of refunds made and of commission paid to stamp vendors consequent on the larger sale of stamps during the year chiefly accounted for the increase.

IV. State Life Insurance (1907-08).

Proposals.

359. The number of proposals dealt with during the year was 1,233 as against 1,296 in the previous year. Of these, 931 were accepted, 385 being for first insurance and 546 for further insurance. One hundred and twenty-two proposals were rejected, 86 temporarily on medical grounds, and 36 finally on medical and other grounds; and 180 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Policies issued.

360. Of the 931 policies issued, one was cancelled on account of the death of the insured before taking delivery of the policy. The remaining 930 policies assured a bonus of Rs. 3,94,285 on a monthly premium of Rs. 1,423.

Claims during the year.

361. During the year, 37 policies held by 20 persons and assuring a bonus of Rs. 37,220, matured by the insured attaining the age of 55 years; seven persons holding 11 policies with an aggregate bonus of Rs. 5,148 surrendered their policies for a value of Rs. 980, and 77 persons holding 143 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 61,216 died during the year. Of these last, forty died of plague, one of cholera, nine of fever, eight from lung complaints, three of heart disease, one of liver complaint, one of dropsy, four of diabetes and ten of other diseases.

Income and expenditure.

362. The opening balance at the credit of the insurance fund on the 1st July 1907 was Rs. 14,60,619. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 2,63,296, of which a sum of Rs. 2,15,814 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 47,482 was the interest on the monthly balances. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 75,850, including Rs. 4,591 on account of establishment and contingencies, and Rs 71,259 in payment of bonuses, etc. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 16,48,065. The percentages of the total expenditure for the year and of the cost of management to the total income were 28·8 and 1·7 against 28·31 and 1·6, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of the net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting unpaid claims to the total liability rose from 27·00 in 1906-07 to 28·48 in 1907-08.

Working of the scheme since commencement

363. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State life insurance scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report was 11,454: 6,170 of first and 5,284 of further insurance, and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 62,26,219. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 10,268, assuring a total bonus of Rs. 54,65,133, the monthly premium payable thereon being Rs. 19,162, of which a sum of Rs. 245 was not being recovered under Rules 10 and 26. Of the remaining 1,186 policies that ceased to be effective up to the end of the year 1907-08, 661 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 4,01,035 ceased by reason of the death of the insured; 137 assuring a bonus of Rs. 1,46,526, by reason

of the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 85 assuring a bonus of Rs. 50,390, by cancellation; 82 assuring a bonus of Rs. 67,539, by surrender; and 12 assuring a bonus of Rs. 4,204, by forfeiture. Of these 1,186 policies, 977 involving a net bonus of Rs. 6,69,695, were completely discharged, and claims on 209 policies involving a bonus of Rs. 91,390, were pending payment.

V. Government Savings Banks (1907-08).

Number of accounts.

364. The number of current accounts on the 1st July 1907 was 15,159. During the year under report, 2,638 new accounts were opened, 104 dead accounts revived and 2,504 accounts closed or treated as dead. Thus there remained at the close of the year 15,397 current accounts, or 238 more than the number of accounts at the commencement of the year. Of the total number of current accounts, 618 with a balance of Rs. 4,31,609 were kept by Government officers in their public capacity 619 with a balance of Rs. 1,55,757 were for security deposits, 1,557 with Rs. 10,98,827 were on behalf of minors and the remaining 12,603 accounts for Rs. 56,58,572 were kept by depositors on their own account. The number of dead accounts was 9,444 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 38,067.

Classification of depositors.

365. The percentages of professional, commercial, domestic, agricultural, industrial and other classes among depositors were 37, seven, four, four, one, and 47 respectively, as against 37, seven, four, three, one, and 48 in the previous year.

Deposits.

366. The opening balance of all the current accounts at the beginning of the year was Rs. 69,85,300. The deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 30,18,723 against Rs. 27,78,320 in the year previous, the balances of dead accounts revived amounted to Rs. 905; and the total interest added to the accounts of the depositors was Rs. 2,09,053. The withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 28,58,659 against Rs. 55,57,899 in the preceding year. The repayments during 1906-07 were heavy owing to the imposition of the maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 on each individual account. The amount transferred to dead account during 1907-08 was Rs. 10,557. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 73,44,765. The amount of withdrawals was short of that of deposits by Rs. 1,60,064.

Private accounts.

367. Excluding security deposits and deposits held by Government servants in their official capacity, the number of private accounts was 14,160 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 67,57,399, which gave an average balance of Rs. 477 on each account against Rs. 468 in the preceding year.

Average savings.

368. The deposit of about 67½ lakhs held by depositors on their private accounts on the 30th June 1908 gives an average saving of Rs. 1-3-11 per head of population against Rs. 1-3-4 on the 30th June 1907. The variations in average saving per head of population according to districts are shown below:—

District	1906-07	1907-08
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bangalore	2 14 11	2 8 10
Kolar	0 12 5	0 13 5
Tumkur	1 9 7	0 10 3
Mysore	1 0 2	0 15 10
Hassan	0 15 0	0 14 4
Kadur	1 1 10	1 2 11
Shimoga	1 12 9	2 0 4
Chitaldrug	0 11 5	0 12 1

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. Births and Deaths.

(Calendar year 1907).

Births.

369. The total number of births registered during the year was 85,836 against 95,321 in 1906, the birth rate being 15·74 per thousand of population against 17·49 per thousand in 1906 and against 16·27, the average for the previous 5 years. Of the total number of births, 43,821 or 51·05 per cent were boys and 42,015 or 48·95 per cent, girls.

Deaths.

370. The total number of deaths registered in 1907 was 113,870 against 98,955, and represented a ratio of 20·89 per mille of population against 18·16 in the previous year and against 19·27, the average for the previous five years. The number of deaths among men was 60,063 and among women 53,807. The ratio of registered deaths per 1,000 of the population was 21·82 among men and 19·97 among women. The largest number of deaths was in March and the smallest in June. Classified according to age, the heaviest mortality was among infants under one year of age, with a ratio of 70·59 deaths among boys and 58·10 deaths among girls for every thousand boys and girls living of that age. Next to this was the mortality among persons of the age of 60 years and upwards, of which the ratio to every 1,000 living persons of that age was 66·65 for men and 52·26 for women.

The several causes of death registered in the State during the year were :—

	1906	1907
Cholera	7,223	4,972
Small-pox	8,931	6,013
Fevers	39,882	46,477
Bowel-complaints	5,734	5,808
Injuries	1,458	1,494
Plague	2,960	12,423
Other causes	32,767	36,683

II. Progress of Sanitation.

(Calendar year 1907).

General.

371. For the efficient sanitary administration of the State, a department of public health was constituted during the year with the Senior Surgeon as *ex-officio* Sanitary Commissioner and a full time Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to assist him in controlling and administering the department.

372. Under the scheme the State will be divided into three divisions for purposes of sanitary administration, each under a divisional sanitary officer. District sanitary officers will be appointed for each of the eight districts in the State and sanitary inspectors and assistant sanitary inspectors will be employed in each taluk and municipality. Health officers will be appointed for each of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and for the Kolar Gold Fields sanitary area. Advisory sanitary boards will also be constituted, a central sanitary board for the State and a district sanitary board for each district. The Central Sanitary Board will consist of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Revenue Commissioner, the Chief Engineer, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Engineer. Its duty will be to consider all schemes submitted to it by the district sanitary boards and advise Government as to their desirability. The District Sanitary Board will consist of the Deputy Commissioner of the District, the Divisional Sanitary Officer, the District Engineer, the District Medical Officer, the District Sanitary Officer, and two members of the

municipal or local fund board. The duty of these boards will be to advise municipal and district boards in regard to all schemes of sanitary improvement not involving an expenditure of over Rs. 1,000. More costly schemes will be submitted to the Central Sanitary Board.

There will be a Public Health Institute and Laboratory attached to the Department.

373. It was decided that the scheme should be brought into operation gradually, as fully trained and qualified men became available for the several appointments. During the year under report besides the *ex-officio* Sanitary Commissioner and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, a Divisional Sanitary Officer was appointed for the Western Division comprising the Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts and Health Officers were appointed for the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. Pending the appointment of separate district sanitary officers the district medical officers continued to be district sanitary officers also. Sanitary and assistant sanitary inspectors were employed in certain taluks and municipalities as far as funds were available and qualified men could be secured.

Sanitary-works and outlay.

374. The expenditure on sanitary works during the year under review was Rs. 7,01,456. Of the aggregate outlay the department of Public Works spent Rs. 3,91,254 and the municipalities Rs. 3,10,202. The bulk of the expenditure by the Public Works Department was on works connected with the supply of water to the Kolar Gold Fields and to the town of Harihar, on the extension of pipe lines in the Basavangudi and Malleswaram extensions of the Bangalore city and in the Kolar town and on the construction of new fountains in the said extensions. Works connected with the drainage of the Chamarajendrapet, Basavangudi and Malleswaram extensions of the Bangalore city and of the Chikmagalur town, as also certain works of miscellaneous public improvement, such as the sinking of wells, the restoration and repairs of feeder channels, the improvement and repairs of tanks and bathing ghats, the construction of sheds, latrines, etc., and the formation of roads, were also carried out. The works executed by municipalities were mostly the construction and repairs of drains, roads and tunnels, the sinking of wells, the removal of silt and rank vegetation and the acquisition and demolition of insanitary houses. The major portion of the expenditure on sanitary works was incurred by municipalities in the districts of Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur.

Inspection.

375. Inspection work was done during the year by the Sanitary Commissioner, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and the district medical and sanitary officers.

Rural sanitation.

376. As in previous years, attention was paid to the provision of free ventilation, to the improvement of drainage and to the removal of manure and night soil from the vicinity of houses. Stagnant pools were filled up in 498 villages, and in 899 villages the sources of the supply of drinking water were conserved from pollution. The cremation or burial of dead bodies by the side of streams, nallas, etc., was stopped in 203 villages. During the year, the village sanitation rules were extended to all villages containing not fewer than 25 houses.

III. Vaccination.

(Calendar year 1907.)

General.

377. The reorganisation of the Vaccination Department was decided upon during the year under report. According to this scheme the present staff of vaccinators is to be replaced by a better class of specially trained men. Men with the requisite training are not however available, and arrangements are being made to select suitable men and get them trained. The Kurnool system of vaccination, which was tried tentatively in the Kolar District and found successful, was extended to all the other parts of the State also. Vaccination was made compulsory in the Kolar Gold Fields area.

Staff.

378. There were 9 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, 100 Taluk vaccinators and 9 Municipal vaccinators during the year.

379. The total number of operations performed during the year was 98,457 against 99,692 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 1,235. The largest number of operations, namely, 25,159 was in the Kolar District, and the smallest number, 6,752 in the Tumkur District. Operations.

Of the total number of operations during the year, the taluk vaccinators performed 93·2 per cent, the Municipal vaccinators, 3·5 per cent and medical subordinates, 3·3 per cent.

380. The number of cases of primary and secondary vaccination was the highest for any year, being 90,939 against 86,505 during the year previous, and the number of cases of re-vaccination 7,518 against 13,187. Successful cases of primary and secondary vaccination numbered 85,652 or 96·78 per cent against 81,572 or 96·61 per cent; and successful cases of re-vaccination 4,339 or 66·22 per cent against 8,440 or 64·41 per cent in 1906. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population was 16·51 during the year against 16·52 in the previous year, the highest proportion of successful cases being 30·57 in the Kolar District and the lowest 8·49 in the Tumkur District.

381. The number of persons examined by the nine Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination in the State was 101,588 against 108,686 in the previous year. Of this number, 35,314 or 34·76 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination; and 36,598 or 36·02 per cent small-pox marks, while 29,676 or 29·22 per cent were unprotected. The medical subordinates examined 12,121 persons against 12,841 in the previous year, and of this number, 5,411 or 44·64 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 4,746 or 39·15 per cent small-pox marks, and 1,964 or 16·21 per cent were unprotected. Inspection.

382. The total number of deaths from small-pox during the year was 6,013 against 8,931 in the previous year. The ratio of deaths from small-pox per mille of population was 1·10 against 1·64 in the previous year, the death rate being the highest in the Shimoga District and the lowest in the Hassan District. The proportion of deaths from small-pox to 1,000 deaths from all causes was 52·80 against 90·25 in the previous year. Small-pox.

383. The total expenditure on vaccination, excluding the Vaccine Institute, was Rs. 21,930 against Rs. 22,093 in 1906. The average cost of each successful vaccination was Re. 0-3-11·78 against Re. 0-4-0·21 in 1906; the highest being Re. 0-7-3·05 in the Tumkur District, and the lowest Re. 0-2-3·00 in the Kolar District. The average cost of each successful case in the municipalities was Re. 0-5-7·11 against Re. 0-5-1·66 in 1906. Expenditure.

IV. Government Vaccine Institute.

(Calendar year 1907.)

384. During the year under report, 561 calves were purchased for Rs. 3,357. Of these, 74 were inoculated for stock and 452 for the manufacture of lanolized pulp. Inoculation of calves.

385. Of the number vaccinated for the manufacture of lanoline pulp, 4 failed, 76 were rejected and 4 died. The remaining number gave paste enough for 152,246 cases or an average of 413·7 cases from each calf. Manufacture of vaccine.

386. Out of the total quantity of vaccine manufactured, a quantity sufficient for 120,894 cases was distributed among the vaccinators and medical officers and subordinates in the State, the quantity issued to applicants outside the State being sufficient for 29,607 cases. Issue of vaccine.

387. The total income from the sale of lanoline vaccine and of vaccinated calves, etc., was Rs. 2,935 against Rs. 3,486 in 1906; and the total expenditure during the year, including the cost of establishment, Rs. 9,100 against Rs. 8,963. Receipts and expenditure.

V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar year 1907.)

Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

388. During the year a local fund dispensary was opened at Anantapur in the Shimoga District and the total number of institutions increased from 147 to 148. These were classified as follows :—

15 State public (of which six were special hospitals).
8 State non-public.
117 Local Fund.
3 Private-aided.
1 Private non-aided.
4 Railway dispensaries.

Accommodation.

389. The number of beds in the three first class hospitals, *viz.*, the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, the General Hospital, Mysore, and the Civil Hospital at Shimoga, remained the same during the year as in the previous year. In the Wesleyan Mission Hospital for women and children at Mysore, the number of beds for women was increased from 30 in 1906 to 40 during the year under report. The total number of beds in the State public institutions, except the six special hospitals which are separately dealt with, and in the local fund and private aided dispensaries, was 406 for men and 366 for women as against 406 for men and 356 for women in the previous year.

Number of patients treated.

390. Excluding the 6 special hospitals and 8 State non-public institutions, 1 private non-aided and 4 railway dispensaries, the number of in-patients in the remaining 129 hospitals and dispensaries was 10,248 against 10,400 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 152 and that of out-patients 1,110,147 against 1,180,356 showing a decrease of 70,209. The subjoined statement shows the number of men, women and children treated during the year.

	In-patients		Out-patients		Total	
	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average
Men	5,758	225·38	528,292	3,414·80	534,050	3,640·18
Women	3,371	125·33	239,067	1,568·84	242,438	1,694·17
Children	1,119	46·56	342,788	2,076·85	343,907	2,123·41
Total ...	10,248	397·27	1,110,147	7,060·49	1,120,395	7,457·76

Nationality of patients.

391. The nationality of the patients treated was as follows :—

	1906	1907
Europeans and Eurasians	14,785	14,878
Hindus	798,676	771,210
Mahomedans	273,495	250,186
Other classes	103,800	84,121

The chief diseases treated.

392. The chief diseases treated were :—

	1906	1907
Fevers	243,981	249,232
Eye diseases	110,465	76,507
Skin diseases	108,812	103,720
Dysentery, diarrahœa and other diseases of the digestive system	180,042	175,478
Injuries	80,037	76,447
Respiratory affections	71,667	67,240
Worms	47,452	43,925
Rheumatic affections	44,840	43,712

The number of in-patients and out-patients treated for small-pox was 313 against 372 in the previous year, while that of patients for cholera was 1,410 against 2,197 in the previous year.

393. The total number of patients on whom surgical operations were performed during the year was 23,093 against 23,609 in the previous year, the number of patients on whom major operations were performed being 1,519. Seven hundred and seventy-four major operations were performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore. Of the 23,093 patients who were operated on (including 60 persons who remained under treatment at the end of the previous year), 22,256 were cured, 669 relieved, 35 discharged otherwise, 69 died and 64 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Surgical operations.

394. Of the 10,248 in-patients treated during the year, 6,987 were cured, 1,840 relieved, 579 were discharged otherwise, 673 died and 169 remained in the hospitals at the end of the year. Disposal of in-patients.

395. The total expenditure incurred on the State public institutions except the six special hospitals, and in the Local Fund and private aided dispensaries amounted to Rs. 3,93,281 as against Rs. 4,23,261 in the previous year. Of this 81·27 per cent was met from State Funds, 18·50 per cent from District and Municipal Funds and the balance from subscriptions, etc. The percentage of outlay on establishment, medicines and diet was 85·20 against 81·16 in 1906. Expenditure.

396. The number of midwives at work during the year was 96 against 95 in the previous year and they attended 5,490 labour cases as against 5,916 cases in 1906, the average number of cases for each midwife being 57 against 62 in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the total number of cases treated by them was ·91 against ·63. Midwives.

397. The number of patients treated in the eight State non-public institutions and the four railway dispensaries was 56,716 of whom 39,582 were men and 17,134 were women. The majority of cases treated in these institutions was for malarial fevers. The number of beds in them remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 79 (65 for men and 14 for women). Private and railway dispensaries.

398. Besides the above there were 19 Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries supported by District Funds. These institutions were very popular and did good work during the year. Hindu vaidyasalas and unani dispensaries.

399. In view of the establishment of a Pasteur Institute for Southern India at Coonoor, a revised set of rules was issued during the year regarding the grant of certain concessions to Government servants and to indigent persons unconnected with the public service, to enable them to proceed without delay to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor for treatment, when bitten by a rabid animal. General.

VI. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1907.)

(1) THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, BANGALORE.

400. On the 1st January 1907, there were 209 inmates in the Asylum and 68 were admitted during the year, making in all 277 patients against 279 in the previous year. Of these 46 were discharged and 19 died, leaving 212 at the close of the year against 209 at the end of 1906. The daily average strength of patients in the Asylum was 208·05 against 225·19 in the year previous. Admissions and discharges.

401. Of the 68 lunatics admitted during the year, 44 were males and 24 females; 42 were Hindus, 11 Mahomedans and 15 Christians (including four Eurasians). The largest number of admissions, *viz.*, 37 was of patients aged between 20 and 40 years. Fifteen were under 20 years, 13 between 40 and 60 years and the remaining three above 60 years of age. Age, sex and nationality of lunatics admitted during the year.

402. The cause of insanity was ascertainable in only 34 out of the 68 new admissions during the year. Of the 212 cases remaining at the close of the year, the cause of insanity was ascertained in only 82 cases: in 23 cases insanity was due to the effects of ganja, in six to the use of alcoholic liquors, in 31 to epilepsy, in one to Causes of insanity.

child-birth, in seven to congenital and hereditary causes, in two to masturbation, in one to plague, in one to dropsy and anæmia, in six to moral causes; the remaining four cases were of persons who had had previous attacks.

Criminal lunatics.

403. There were at the beginning of the year 31 criminal lunatics (27 men and 4 women) and seven were admitted during the year. Of the total number, six were discharged and two died, leaving 30 (27 male and 3 female) at the close of the year. The daily average strength of criminal lunatics was 29·39 against 28·85 in the previous year.

Lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

404. At the beginning of the year there were 46 lunatics belonging to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore and 26 were admitted during the year, making a total of 72. Of these, 14 were discharged, two escaped, four died and 52 remained in the Asylum at the close of the year.

Health of the lunatics.

405. The total number of inmates treated as in-patients in the Asylum for diseases other than insanity was 78 against 94 in the previous year, the daily average number of the sick treated being 5·84 against 5·47 in 1906.

Employment of lunatics.

406. The daily average number of lunatics employed on remunerative labour such as weaving cloth, tape-making and gardening was 41·42 against 35·76 in the year previous. A sum of Rs. 1,205 was realized by the sale of cloths manufactured and vegetables grown, resulting in a net profit of Rs. 377 against Rs. 1,317 and Rs. 308, respectively, in 1906.

Cost.

407. The total cost of the Asylum during the year 1907 was Rs. 21,927 against Rs. 22,551 in 1906. This included Rs. 7,057, the cost of maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station. The net charge to the State deducting the amounts received from the Civil and Military Station and for private patients, was Rs. 14,338 against Rs. 15,999 in 1906. The outlay on establishment was Rs. 5,034; on diet, Rs. 14,135; on clothing, Rs. 882; and on contingencies, Rs. 1,876. The average cost for each European lunatic per mensem amounted to Rs. 15-8-11 against Rs. 15-0-2 in the previous year, while that for an Indian was Rs. 10-6-7 against Rs. 10-2-3 in the year previous.

General.

408. The establishment of the Asylum was strengthened by the addition of a clerk and three toties.

One special feature in connection with the working of the Asylum during the year was that 17 private patients were admitted as against only three such patients treated during the last 15 years. This would show that the institution is becoming popular. Of these 17 private patients, 10 were cured and two improved.

(2) THE LEPER ASYLUM.

Strength of the Asylum.

409. There were 21 lepers in the Asylum at the beginning of the year 1907, and 40 were admitted during the year, making a total of 61 (49 men and 12 women) against 64 in the previous year. Of these, five were lepers from the Civil and Military Station. Of the total number, 31 were discharged, four men absconded, seven men died, thus leaving 19 (12 men and 7 women) at the close of the year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 18·52 against 21·98 in the previous year.

Cost.

410. The total cost of the Asylum during the year was Rs. 2,410 against Rs. 2,597 in 1906, the amount contributed by the Civil and Military Station being Rs. 325. The average cost per head per mensem was Rs. 10-12-9·5.

Accommodation.

411. The inmates of the Asylum were removed during the year to the new building constructed near the Epidemic Diseases Hospital on the Magadi road.

(3) THE MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, BANGALORE.

In-patients.

412. The number of in-patients treated in this institution during the year was 590 against 485 in 1906. Of these, 317 were labour cases and the remaining 273 were cases of diseases peculiar to women. Of these in-patients, 565 were cured, 11 were relieved and 14 died. The daily average number of in-patients was 14·49 against 11·43 in 1906.

Out-patients.

413. The total number of out-patients treated was 11,906 against 11,921 in 1906. The daily average number of out-patients was 86·82 against 91·17 in 1906.

414. The numbers of in and out-patients according to nationality are shown below :— Nationality of patients.

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians	72	833	905
Mahomedans	34	1,489	1,523
Hindus	205	6,454	6,659
Other classes	279	3,130	3,409
Total ...	590	11,906	12,496

415. There were 631 surgical operations performed during the year as against 629 in 1906; 622 persons operated upon were cured, four were relieved and five died. Surgical operations.

416. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 12,746 against Rs. 11,323 in 1906. Cost.

417. Eleven pupil midwives were undergoing training in the hospital at the end of the year. Training of midwifery scholars.

(4) Her Highness the Maharani's Hospital at Mysore.

418. The number of patients treated in this institution during the year was 659 against 819 in 1906. Of these, 389 were labour cases and the remaining 270 were cases of diseases peculiar to women. Of these patients, 638 were cured, and six were relieved and 15 died. The daily average number of in-patients was 17·99 against 17·98 in 1906. In-patients.

419. The total number of out-patients treated was 12,853 against 12,845 in 1906. The daily average number of out-patients was 103·85 against 107·75 in 1906. The numbers of in and out-patients according to nationality are shown below :— Out-patients.

	Europeans and Eurasians	Musalmans	Hindus	Other classes	Total
In-patients ...	7	155	497	.....	659
Out-patients ...	112	3,078	9,663	.....	12,853
Total ...	119	3,233	10,160	.....	13,512

420. Surgical operations were performed on 352 persons (including nine that remained at the end of 1906) as against 472 in the previous year. Of these, 348 were cured and four died. Surgical operations.

The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 9,883 against Rs. 9,536 in 1906. Cost.

421. Three pupil midwives passed out during the year and four were under training at the end of the year. Training of midwifery scholars.

(5) Isolation Hospital.

Nine hundred and ninety-three patients were treated in this hospital intended for the accommodation and treatment of cases of infectious diseases. Of the 993 patients, 462 were treated for plague, 18 for small-pox, and 513 for other diseases. There were no cases of chickenpox and cholera treated during the year. Of the 462 cases admitted for plague, 189 were cured, 252 died and 21 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

The total cost of the institution was Rs. 11,982 against Rs. 8,847 in the previous year.

(6) The Government Eye-Infirmary and Hospital, Bangalore.

422. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 612 against 648 in 1906. Of these, 379 were cured and 161 relieved; the treatment in 18 cases was unsuccessful; 39 were discharged otherwise; and 15 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 5,958 against 7,290 in 1906. Patients.

Sex and nationality of patients.

423. Of the total number of 6,570 in and out-patients, 3,340 were men, 2,006 women and 1,224 children. According to nationality, 386 were Europeans and Eurasians, 4,660 Hindus, 883 Mahomedans and 641 were of other classes. The daily average number of patients treated during the year was 45·99 men, 41·25 women and 20·62 children: making a total of 107·86 against 117·71 in 1906.

Diseases treated.

424. Among the out-patients, 2,582 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 959 for diseases of the cornea, 805 for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 413 for diseases of the lids, 330 for errors in the refractory and muscular arrangements of the eye, and 869 for other diseases. Among the in-patients, 338 were treated for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 101 for diseases of the cornea and 173 for other diseases of the eye.

Surgical operations.

425. Surgical operations were performed on 908 persons (including 17 that remained under treatment at the beginning of the year). Of these, 615 were cured and 271 relieved; in the case of 18 persons, the operations were unsuccessful; two were discharged otherwise; and two remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Cost.

426. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 10,587 against Rs. 9,178 in the previous year.

VII. The Chemical Laboratory and Bacteriological Institute, Bangalore.

(Calendar year 1907.)

Toxicological analysis.

427. Two hundred and seventeen articles connected with 80 cases were received for toxicological examination and in 44 of these or 55 per cent of the cases there were detections of poison. Thirty-seven of these cases were of suspected poisoning in human beings and poison was detected in eleven cases, arsenic in seven, mercuric perchloride in one, datura in two and mercuric perchloride and copper sulphate in one.

There were three cases of abortion, in two of which arsenic was found and oleandrin in the third.

Out of eight cases of suspected cattle-poisoning, arsenic was found in one, mudar in one and thevetin—an alkaloid allied to oleandrin—in one, the percentage of detection being 37·5. Twenty-seven cases related to blood and seminal stains, and blood was detected in 17 and spermatozoa in five cases, the percentage of detection being 81·48.

Of the remaining five miscellaneous cases two were connected with samples of ragi, one of which was unfit and the other fit for human consumption; one with a sample of haraka fit for human consumption; one with a sample of gingelly oil which was also fit, and the remaining one with a sample of cholum which was declared unfit for human consumption.

Chemical analysis.

428. The number of articles received for chemical analysis was 155, of which 64 were samples of water, 71 of urine and urinary calculi, four of spirits caoutchoucine, etc., nine of sewage and seven miscellaneous articles.

Bacteriological analysis.

429. The number of articles received for bacteriological analysis was 1,309, of which 816 were samples of water. Among these cholera microbes were looked for in 264 samples and detected in 18 instances. The enteric bacillus was not found in any of the 249 samples of water examined for it but bacterium coli communis was detected in three cases. One hundred and twelve samples of water were examined for bacillus enteritides sporogenes which was detected in six cases. Widal's test was applied in 121 samples of blood for the diagnosis of enteric fever and in 60 of them there was an agglutination of enteric bacilli. Seventy-eight samples of blood were examined for malarial parasites which were found in 18 cases. Anthrax bacilli were found in one out of four samples of blood examined for them. Plague bacilli were not seen in any of the six samples of blood subjected to examination. Eighty-eight samples of excreta were examined for cholera microbes, one for enteric bacilli, one for ova of ankylostoma and one for amaeba coli, but none of the organisms searched for was detected in them. Thirty, four and six samples of sputa were tested for tubercle bacilli, plague bacilli and pneumococci, respectively, and these were detected in ten, one and two cases, respectively. Ninety-two animals were

examined bacteriologically, and plague bacilli were detected in 14 out of 77 rats and mice, and in three out of seven squirrels examined. They were not found in one cat and seven guinea pigs dissected. None of the bacilli such as colon, enteric bacilli, bacillus enteritidis, sporogenes and tubercle bacilli was found in the 24 samples of butter milk subjected to bacteriological examination.

Forty miscellaneous articles were also examined and reported upon, including pathological specimens sent for section-cutting and staining.

VIII. Plague Administration (1907-08.)

Administration.

430. Since the formation of the Public Health Department, the carrying out of measures to combat the plague has become part of the work of the department. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore the plague operations were in the charge of the Presidents of the respective municipalities assisted by the Health Officers. In the several districts, the Deputy Commissioners assisted by the respective District Medical and Sanitary Officers directed the plague operations as usual.

Establishment.

431. In the light of the latest conclusions in regard to the origin and spread of plague, it was considered unnecessary to maintain special and costly establishments for the prevention of the disease, and the various duties connected with plague prevention were entrusted to the permanent departments concerned to be attended to as a part of their legitimate work. In accordance with these arrangements the temporary plague supervisors in the taluks of Mulbagal, Malur and Srinivaspur and the inspector at Bowringpet were replaced by duly qualified sanitary inspectors. The system of railway inspection and of observation in the Mysore city and the Bowringpet Railway Station was discontinued and the establishment maintained for the purpose was disbanded.

Preventive measures.

432. Evacuation was voluntarily resorted to by the people to a large extent and was encouraged by the grant of the usual facilities, such as the supply of hutting materials, provision for the safe custody of property, arrangements for guarding camps and villages, etc. An enhanced rate of advance (three months pay not exceeding Rs. 100) was sanctioned to officials in some places in order to enable them to put up suitable sheds. Owing to the difficulty and expense of moving out in the rainy season in the malnad, zinc sheets for roofing were purchased and supplied, and 50 health-camp sheds were constructed at Government cost in the Chikmaglur town. In rural parts disinfection consisted as usual of desiccation, exposure to sun and air, and lime-washing. Chemical disinfection was adopted to a limited extent and was mostly confined to infected areas on the frontiers of the Madras Presidency. It is under contemplation to introduce disinfection by kerosene-oil emulsion, a method which appears to be cheap and at the same time most effective against plague by destroying the rat-flea which is the chief medium for the transmission of the plague bacillus from rat to man. The systematic destruction of rats was also undertaken in several places, but chiefly in the Bangalore and Mysore cities. The total number of rats destroyed was 90,741 at a cost of Rs. 4,851, the average cost per rat being 10·2 pies.

Inoculation.

433. During the year under report, inoculation work was started on a large scale throughout the State, particularly in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields. The total number of inoculations performed was 3,167 against 173 in the previous year.

Plague attacks and deaths.

434. The number of plague attacks and deaths during the year were 19,275 and 14,059 as against 5,983 and 4,287 respectively in the previous year. The largest numbers of attacks and deaths recorded in any one month were 3,442 and 2,459 in October 1907, and the lowest 201 and 156 in May 1908. The district of Bangalore suffered most with 5,479 cases and 4,080 deaths, and Chitaldrug least with 202 cases and 168 deaths. The percentage of mortality to attacks was 72·9. The

number of deaths in the several districts and in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore was as noted below:—

				Rs.
Bangalore city	...	...	...	992
Mysore do	...	...	...	1,313
Bangalore District	...	...	...	4,080
Kolar ,,	...	...	...	1,982
Tumkur ,,	...	...	...	455
Mysore ,,	...	...	...	2,739
Hassan ,,	...	...	...	421
Shimoga ,,	...	...	...	1,203
Kadur ,,	...	...	...	706
Chitaldrug ,,	...	...	...	168
		Total	...	14,059

The number of deaths among men was 8,275 and among women 5,784. There were 1,929 deaths among persons under 10 years of age; 2,885 between the ages of 10 and 20; 5,411 between 20 and 40; 2,925 between 40 and 60; and 909 above the age of 60.

Plague hospitals.

435. The number of admissions to the plague hospitals was 363 in the Bangalore city, 243 in the Mysore city, and 426 in the Kolar Gold Feilds, the percentage of recovery to admission in the above hospitals being 54·27, 36·21, and 34·51 respectively.

Expenditure on plague preventive measures.

436. The total expenditure in connection with plague preventive measures during the year was Rs. 75,219 as against Rs. 81,356.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I. Education (1907-08).

437. The principal administrative measures adopted during the year for the improvement of education were the following:—

Administrative Measures and important educational events.

(1) School fees in the Lower and Upper Primary Classes of Village Elementary Schools were abolished from October 1907 and all education in Village Elementary Schools of the primary grade was made free. Since the close of the year under report, fees have been abolished in the Lower Secondary Classes of Village Vernacular Schools and in the vernacular classes of Anglo-Vernacular Schools also, so that elementary vernacular education in all parts of the State is now entirely free.

(2) The pay of all school masters drawing less than Rs. 10 a month was raised by one rupee with effect from the 1st October 1907. Orders have since been issued raising the pay of all such masters to a minimum of Rs. 10 a month from the 1st July 1908.

(3) The re-organisation of the two first grade colleges in the State to adapt them to the requirements of the new University Regulations was considered and it was decided to concentrate science teaching in the Central College, Bangalore, and to confine the teaching in the Maharaja's College, Mysore, to the literary subjects.

(4) The committees of Government girls' schools were abolished, their places being taken by Boards of Visitors.

(5) The Mysore Educational Rules, Parts I and II, were sanctioned and published during the year.

(6) The Board for the Management of the Mysore Local Examinations was reconstituted and the term of membership was limited to five years.

(7) The courses for the Pandits' and Moulvis' Examinations were extended from two to three years and the standard of these examinations was also considerably raised.

(8) The rules for the Damodar Dass Scholarships for scientific research and technical education were revised so as to secure persons of high education and intelligence as candidates for these scholarships.

Educational Exhibition.

438. An important feature of educational improvement during the year was the holding of the first of a series of highly interesting and useful Educational Exhibitions, during the Dasara holidays from the 18th to the 24th October 1907. The Madras Educational Department kindly gave the loan of a large number of exhibits from English schools sent out by the Board of Education. To these were added a large collection of free-hand drawings, brush-work designs, clay models and manual training models presented by the London County Council and other educational authorities in England, as also the exhibits sent by Miss Latter and the sloyd models of the Boston Sloyd Training School. A large collection of interesting exhibits from Coorg and from schools in Mysore was also brought together, which showed the great natural aptitude of Indian children for art and hand-work. One hundred and six certificates of merit were awarded to the exhibitors, and over 3,000 persons visited the exhibition. Lectures were delivered on educational subjects and demonstration classes were held in connection with the exhibition, showing the methods of teaching deaf mutes and the blind.

Sloyd Training.

439. The most important and far-reaching departure made during the year in the system of education was the development of the scheme for introducing manual training and kindergarten instruction in the curricula of school studies. In 1906-07 Mr. H. J. Bhabha, the Inspector-General of Education, was deputed to

study the system as at work in the Elementary and Higher Elementary Schools in England and America. Mr. Bhabha visited several schools in both countries and was struck with the great suitability to Indian conditions, of the system of sloyd taught in Mrs. Quincey Shaw's Sloyd Training School in Boston by Herr Gustaf Larsson, a pupil of Herr Otto Salomon of Naas, a system which had been adopted in all the Elementary Schools of Boston and in most Elementary Schools elsewhere in America. Upon his recommendation the services of Mr. Larsson were engaged for six months to train teachers of High and Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the theory and practice of sloyd. Mr. Larsson arrived in the early part of September 1907 and opened his training class for teachers in Bangalore from the 16th September 1907. Two supervisors and twenty teachers were trained in this class which continued to work till April 1908. A three years' course of sloyd was arranged by Mr. Larsson for pupils of High and Anglo-Vernacular schools, and the teachers under training were taken rapidly through the whole of this course and were given special lessons in mechanical drawing, carving, and turning.

The teachers were also taken through a course of paper sloyd for primary grades, by a specialist, Miss Brown of the American Mission, Kolhapur. All the teachers were given practice in teaching classes under Mr. Larsson's supervision and direction. Some of the teachers also did advanced work in engraving and carving. The progress made by the teachers was very satisfactory and Mr. Larsson was of opinion that he had never had a better set of teachers to train in his long experience of over twenty years and that the Indian teachers were superior to teachers of the same grade in America in intelligence, quickness of perception and manual dexterity.

Mr. Larsson left at the end of July 1908. Arrangements have been made to open nine sloyd centres in Bangalore and Mysore, and in connection with other High Schools where boys of the Government Schools as well as of other schools in the neighbourhood will be trained in sloyd.

Kindergarten Instruction.

440. Attempts had been made some years ago to introduce kindergarten principles and methods into the primary classes of the principal girls' schools in Mysore, but without much success. To reform the course of primary instruction in accordance with these principles and methods, to organise kindergarten instruction chiefly on the basis of nature study in the schools of the State and to train a number of teachers in these methods, the Government secured for a period of six months the services of Miss L. R. Latter, a distinguished London specialist who had been Assistant Superintendent of method and kindergarten instruction under the London School Board for fifteen years. She commenced her work in the Government Girls' School, Bangalore, in September 1907, and reformed and reorganised the teaching of six of the Lower Primary Classes on the latest principles, paying special attention to nature study. She also delivered a course of eighteen lectures on kindergarten principles, which were attended by about fifty teachers from the schools of the city and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Miss Latter completely won the hearts of all her pupils by her warm sympathy and the thoroughness of her teaching. Before she could proceed to Mysore to take up the same work in the Maharani's College, she was suddenly taken ill and died after a short illness on the 21st November 1907, greatly regretted by all who had come in contact with her. Her work has been continued in Mysore at first by Miss Williams and latterly by Miss Hart, whose services have been engaged till April 1909. Theoretical and practical instruction was also given in kindergarten methods to about 150 vernacular teachers.

Number of schools and scholars.

441. The number of public schools in the State rose from 2,279 to 2,366 and their strength increased from 98,209 to 101,614. The average daily attendance was 72,373 or 73·75 per cent against 72,382 or 74·74 per cent in 1906-07. The number of private institutions also increased from 1,645 to 1,780, and the attendance in them from 19,742 to 21,492. The total number of public and private institutions rose from 3,924 to 4,146 and the attendance in them from 117,951 to 123,106, the highest figures recorded since the Mysore Educational Department was established.

The increase in strength occurred chiefly in the primary schools for boys and was due partly to the increase in the number of aided and unaided institutions, but mainly to the abolition of fees in the primary classes of all village elementary schools from the 1st October 1907.

442. Plague or cholera recurred in all the districts of the State in a more severe form than in 1906-07, and the number of schools closed for shorter or longer periods on account of these epidemics increased from 44 to 275. Effect of epidemic diseases in schools.

443. The percentage of boys under instruction to the male population of school-going age rose from 23·9 to 25·2, while that of girls at school to the female population of school-going age slightly fell from 4·76 to 4·72. The percentage of both boys and girls to the total population of school-going age increased from 14·43 to 15·06. As during last year, the Chitaldrug District shows the highest percentage of male pupils to male population of school-going age. Next come Tumkur and Bangalore, and Kadur comes last. In the percentage of female pupils to the female population of school-going age, Bangalore takes the first place, the lowest percentages being shown by Kadur, Hassan, Chitaldrug and Shimoga. Percentages of scholars to population of school-going age.

444. The proportion of pupils to the population of the State was 1 in 44 against 1 in 46 in 1906-07. The highest proportions were 1 in 35 or 36 in Tumkur, Bangalore and Chitaldrug, while the lowest proportions were 1 in 52 and 1 in 61 in Hassan and Kadur, respectively. Proportion of scholars to population.

445. The following table gives the numbers of colleges and schools for boys and girls, and their strength for the year 1907-08:— Number of pupils according to sex.

Nature of Institutions	No. of Institutions for male pupils	No. of Institutions for female pupils	No. of male pupils	No. of female pupils
Public Institutions.				
Colleges	6	1	567	2
High Schools	14	2	3,531	29
Middle Schools	241	47	23,770	5,149
Primary Schools	1,777	206	52,909	13,215
Normal Schools	3	2	187	13
Industrial Schools	18	1	792	96
Sanskrit Schools	43	...	1,241	3
Commercial Schools	2	...	48	6
Engineering Schools	1	...	32	...
Schools for the Deaf-Mute and the Blind ...	2	...	24	...
Total ...	2,107	259	83,101	18,513
Private Institutions for pupils of both sexes ...	1,780	...	20,906	586—

446. Of the pupils of both sexes in all the schools of the State, 443 were Europeans and Eurasians, 2,289 were Native Christians, 102,204 were Hindus, 15,481 were Mahomedans and 2,689 were Parsis and others. Compared with the population of the respective communities, the percentage of pupils of both sexes was 2·02 in the case of Hindus, 5·77 in the case of Mahomedans, 7·97 in the case of Native Christians, 10·44 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and 2·68 in the case of others. Comparing the progress of female education in the different sections of the population, the total number of 19,099 female pupils in all the schools of the State was made up of 264 Europeans and Eurasians, 918 Native Christians, 3,581 Mahomedans, 15 Parsis, 5,560 Brahmins, 168 Kshatriyas, 818 Vaisyas, 2,132 Lingayats, 4,794 other high caste Hindus, 221 Jains, 307 low caste Hindus and 321 others. Compared with the female population of the State, the percentage of female pupils under instruction was ·56 in the case of Hindus, 2·80 in the case of Mahomedans, 7·00 in the case of Native Christians, 14·91 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians, and ·69 in the case of others. Nationality of scholars.

447. There were 6 institutions, 5 aided and 1 unaided, for the education of Europeans and Eurasians. For Mahomedan boys there were 6 Anglo-Hindustani schools with 755 pupils, 46 middle schools with 2,508 pupils and 173 primary schools with 5,103 pupils. For Mahomedan girls there were 7 middle schools with Number of public Institutions with reference to special classes.

425 pupils and 68 primary schools with 2,297 pupils. The number of schools for the depressed castes such as the Holeyas and Madigas increased from 80 to 82. Forty of these schools were Government schools, 39 were aided and 3 were unaided schools. But the attendance in the above institutions diminished from 2,344 to 2,256. The number of schools for Lambanis increased from 12 to 13 and their attendance from 216 to 227.

Number of schools and scholars in respect of language taught.

448. Of the public schools in the State, 46 taught Sanskrit, 106 were Anglo-Kanarese schools, 7 Anglo-Tamil schools, 6 Anglo-Hindustani schools, 6 English middle schools, 109 Kanarese middle schools and 53 Hindustani middle schools. Of the 1,435 Government primary schools for boys, 1,299 were Kanarese schools, 135 Hindustani schools and 1 was a Telugu school. There were 206 primary schools for girls teaching Hindustani and Kanarese. In the remaining institutions instruction was given in English and one or more of the vernacular or classcial languages.

Of the 1,780 private institutions, 3 (advanced) were Sanskrit schools, 1,446 (elementary) taught the Vernaculars, 5 (elementary) taught the Koran and 326 did not conform to departmental standards.

In the public schools instruction was given to 9,988 pupils in English, to 4,660 pupils in a classical language and to 94,120 pupils in a vernacular language.

Of the 21,492 pupils in private schools, 149 were learning the English language, 209 one of the classical languages and 21,134, one of the vernacular languages.

Standard of Education.

449. There were 3 English and 4 Oriental colleges for collegiate education and 16 high schools and 288 middle schools for secondary education and 1,983 elementary schools for primary education.

Percentage of pupils under various stages of instruction.

450. The following table shows the percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number of pupils in public schools for the two years 1906-07 and 1907-08.

	High		Middle English		Middle Vernacular		Upper Primary Vernacular		Lower Primary Vernacular	
	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08
Boys ...	2·39	—2·38	8·00	—8·46	4·98	—4·46	16·03	—16·70	68·60	—68·00
Girls ...	0·14	—0·20	2·87	—2·49	1·59	—1·75	9·16	— 9·00	86·24	—86·56

Night Schools.

451. As in the previous year there were 80 night schools for the education of illiterate artisans, day labourers and shop keepers and the total attendance was 1,947. Classified according to the languages taught, 66 were Kanarese schools, 13 were Hindustani schools and 1 was a Telugu school. Of the 66 Kanarese schools, 7 were for the education of Panchamas.

Village Indigenous Schools.

452. The number of aided village indigenous schools increased from 106 to 138 and their attendance from 2,265 to 2,883, of whom 2,773 were boys and 110 girls. The number of unaided village indigenous schools, which are otherwise called private institutions, was 1,780 and their attendance 21,492, of whom 586 were girls. None of the unaided indigenous schools followed the departmental curricula or conformed to the departmental standards.

Normal Schools.

453. As in the previous year there were 3 normal schools for training teachers at Mysore, Kolar and Shimoga. The head master of the Mysore Normal school was placed in entire charge of the practising school attached to it, and the staff of the latter school was greatly improved by untrained teachers being replaced by trained and efficient teachers. The number on the rolls increased from 129 to 145. Of these, 101 were teachers employed in Government schools and 44 were private students. The results of the school in the Upper Secondary, Lower Secondary Examinations and in the Madras Technical Examinations in drawing were satisfactory. The methods of teaching in all the four primary classes of the practising school were reformed, and the teaching of clay modelling, drawing, singing and kindergarten games was introduced. Two school gardens were formed, one for the upper primary classes and the other for the lower primary classes and observation classes preparatory to nature study were commenced. A new feature of the year was the admission of girls into the primary classes of the practising schools. The district normal schools at Kolar and Shimoga were in a fairly satisfactory condition.

454. The number of industrial schools increased from 17 to 19, and the attendance rose from 843 to 888 pupils, of whom 96 were girls. Four of the schools were confined to instruction in weaving. The two new schools that were started during the year were the private industrial school at Magadi for instruction in brass work and the private industrial school for Mahomedans at Bangalore. The largest of the schools was the school in Mysore, which had on its rolls 240 students, of whom 42 were the sons of artisans. The school had classes for carpentry, pottery, rattan-work, smithery and drawing and also a machine-shop on a small scale. Good results were obtained at the Madras Government Technical Examinations. The school also sent exhibits to the exhibitions at Mysore and Cannanore. The pottery section was fitted up with new machinery during the year. The general education branch also showed improvement. The industrial school at Channapatna devoted itself to carpentry, lacquer work and the making of musical wire, the latter two of which are industries for which the town of Channapatna is noted. The four weaving schools in the State also made satisfactory progress. The eight aided industrial schools in various parts of the State showed good results during the year. The fact that the number of aided institutions is even larger than the number of Government institutions may be regarded as a hopeful sign and as indicative of the appreciation of the advantages of industrial education. Industrial Schools.

455. Good work was done during the year in the agricultural farm attached to the Normal School at Mysore. Instruction in practical agriculture was given to three classes of the Normal School. The students of the Upper Secondry class were given cultivation work, those of the Lower Secondary class attended to school-gardening and those of the VII class preparing for the Upper Secondary Examination attended field classes. Altogether 24 students cultivated crops, 25 were engaged in school-gardening and 20 in field work. The usual dry crops of the Mysore District, as well as groundnut and cotton, were grown in the farm and the students maintained cultivation books in which they recorded their work with the observations made by them. Their attention was particularty drawn to the proper conservation of cattle manure, the rotation of crops, the value of interculturing, the selection of seeds and other important matters of practical agriculture. It is expected that the practical knowledge acquired by the teachers will be of use both to their pupils and also to the people of the villages in which the teachers will work. There were also 11 flower gardens attached to Anglo-Vernacular and Village Elementary Schools. Agricultural Instruction.

456. The number of other special schools remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, one engineering school at Mysore, two commercial schools, one at Bangalore and one at Mysore, and one school for deaf-mutes and one for the blind at Mysore. The engineering school had 38 pupils on the rolls. The results of the school in the Madras Technical Examinations were satisfactory. The aided commercial school at Bangalore had 44 pupils on the rolls, of whom 6 were girls. Book-keeping, commercial correspondence, banking, short-hand, commercial geography and type-writing were taught in the school. The commercial school at Mysore had 10 pupils on the rolls. Type-writing and short-hand were taught in the school. Schools for special instruction.

457. The school for the deaf-mutes had 12 pupils on the rolls. They were taught by the lip method of instruction. Those who were hard of hearing were instructed with the aid of Alysworth's Conversation Tube. During the year, 2 deaf-mutes who had learnt to talk, read and write were sent to their homes. One of them now earns his living as a tailor and the other is an apprentice in a shop. Of the twelve deaf-mutes, three could articulate words and read from an ordinary Canarese printed book, besides being able to write easy words and sentences to dictation and to do simple multiplication. Four were able to articulate easy labial and dental sounds and lip-read and write easy words and the remaining 5 were beginners. All these pupils were taught rattan work, four were taught weaving, and six drawing, clay-modelling, knitting and tape weaving.

458. The school for the blind had also 12 pupils on the rolls. All these pupils were taught the three R's by the Braille Method. Of the twelve pupils, four had almost finished reading, writing and arithmetic, five were reading the 2nd and 3rd Canarese Readers, and three were beginners. These pupils were also taught rattan work and vocal music. During the year six of the old pupils were sent home after finishing their course and some of them have obtained employment.

Results of Examinations.

459. In the B. A. Degree Examination of the Madras University, 35 candidates out of 73 sent up passed in the English Language Branch, 54 (of whom one took a first class) out of 62 in the second Language Branch and 46 out of 74 in the Science Branches, *viz.*, 3 in Mathematics, 27 in Physical Science (one first class), 7 in Geology and 9 in History (one first class). A lady student of the Maharani's College appeared for the English Language Branch of the B. A. Degree, but failed to secure a pass. In the F. A. Examination, out of 118 candidates that were sent up 64 passed, of whom 7 were placed in the first class. In the Matriculation Examination, out of 300 candidates sent up from 10 Government institutions, 111 or 37 per cent passed, of whom one was placed in the first class. From 4 aided high schools, 134 candidates were examined, of whom 21 passed. For the English Lower Secondary Examination 975 candidates went up, and of these, 537 from 96 institutions passed, 7 in the first class, 285 in the second class and 245 in English only.

At the Vidwat Examination for high proficiency in Sanskrit, out of 23 candidates examined 14 passed; 9 from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, 1 from the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, and 1 from the Melkote Sanskrit College. The remaining 3 were private candidates.

460. At the Kannada Pandits' Examination 5 candidates were examined, of whom 3 passed. The Moulvis' Examination was not held in November 1907, as the course for this examination was extended from 2 to 3 years. Forty-eight candidates were examined at the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination, of whom 22 passed (one in the first class). At the Sanskrit and Vernacular Lower Secondary Examinations, 1,862 candidates from 346 institutions were examined, of whom 875 passed, 6 in the first class, 857 in the second class, 10 in Sanskrit only, 1 in Urdu and 1 in Kanarese only. For the Vidyarthi or pupils' Examination in Sanskrit, 262 candidates appeared, of whom 123 passed, 56 in the first class and 67 in the second class.

At the examinations for teacher's certificates, 10 passed in the Upper Secondary grade, 13 (including 5 women) in the Lower Secondary grade and 10 (including 2 women) in the Primary grade..

At the Madras Technical Examinations, the industrial schools passed 66 candidates in cabinet making, fitters' work, painting and freehand drawing, etc.; the Engineering school passed 27 candidates in one or more of the following subjects, *viz.*, building drawing, construction, earthwork, road making, etc.; and the commercial schools at Bangalore and Mysore passed 35 candidates in book-keeping, type-writing, short-hand, etc., out of 57 sent up.

Students' Hostels.

461. There were 23 hostels during the year for the accommodation of students as against 24 in the previous year. Of these, 19 were for boys and 4 for girls. Of the 19 institutions for boys, 10 were under Government management, 2 were aided by Government and 7 unaided. All the 4 institutions for girls were unaided. The total number of boarders in these institutions was 1,260 against 1,232 in 1906-07. Of these, 865 were boys and 395 girls. Of the 1,260 boarders 116 were studying in arts colleges, 517 in secondary schools, 334 in primary schools and 293 in special schools.

Physical Education.

462. Considerable attention was paid to field games and gymnastics in almost all the colleges and other institutions.

Expenditure on Public Instruction.

463. The total expenditure on public instruction in Mysore amounted to Rs. 14,64,914 against Rs. 14,44,311 in 1906-07. The main items of expenditure are given below :—

I DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Institutions	University Education		School Education General		School Education Special		Total
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Primary Schools	All other Special Schools	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Men ...	1,29,757	...	3,94,181	2,23,451	27,630	1,21,031	8,96,050
For Women ...	8,320	...	1,01,494	72,051	1,648	1,756	1,85,269
Total ...	1,38,077	...	4,95,675	2,95,502	29,278	1,22,787	10,81,319

II INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
29,414	79,510	82,800	96,037	24,974	70,860	3,83,595

The sources from which the above expenditure was incurred are shown in the following table. Sources of expenditure.

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08
	Rs.	Rs.		
State Funds	8,12,876	8,19,291	56·28	55·93
Local Funds	2,68,882	2,75,857	18·62	18·84
Municipal Funds	27,207	26,550	1·88	1·81
Fees	1,52,938	1,51,449	10·59	10·33
All other sources	1,82,408	1,91,767	12·63	13·09
Total ...	14,44,311	14,64,914	100·00	100·00

464. Of the total expenditure on education, the Colleges cost 9·43 per cent, High Schools for boys 10·77 per cent, Middle Schools for boys 16·14 per cent, Primary Schools for boys 15·25 per cent, Girls' Schools 11·83 per cent and Special Schools 10·38 per cent. The percentages of expenditure from fees and other sources to the total expenditure on education were very low in Mysore in comparison with the provinces of British India, and the fee income in Mysore was in proportion to the expenditure, about the lowest in India. Aided schools are not so numerous or important in Mysore as in Bombay or Madras and with a few exceptions these schools are maintained by Christian missionary bodies.

465. The low fee income is probably due to the fact that more than 68 per cent of the pupils are drawn from the poorer classes whose parents earn less than Rs. 200 a year. The parents of thirty per cent of the pupils earn between Rs. 200 and Rs. 5,000 a year and only 1·3 per cent of the students come from the richer classes with an annual income of Rs. 5,000 and more. Another explanation may also be found in the circumstance that 84·7 per cent of the boys are in the primary vernacular stage, the fees in which have been abolished recently, and that only 15·3 per cent are in the higher stages where fees are charged. The average cost of education per head of population increased from Re. 0-4-3 to Re. 0-4-5, the cost to State Funds per head of population being Re. 0-2-5 as in the previous year. The corresponding figures for the Madras Presidency were Re. 0-4-0 and Re. 0-1-9 respectively. Of the total direct expenditure on education, Rs. 7,89,810 were spent on Government institutions, Rs. 3,845 on Municipal Board schools, Rs. 2,81,642 on aided institutions and Rs. 6,022 on unaided institutions. The average annual cost, calculated on direct expenditure alone, of educating each pupil in Government institutions was Rs. 10-2-7 against Rs. 10 in 1906-07. In aided schools the cost was Rs. 13-15-6, of which a sum of Rs. 4-3-9 was met from Provincial Funds and Rs. 1-0-1 from Local and Municipal Funds, the corresponding figures for 1906-07 being Rs. 13-0-9, Rs. 4-3-0 and Rs. 1-0-6 respectively. In the unaided schools the cost was Rs. 3-11-11 against Rs. 17-8-6 in the previous year. Taking all classes of institutions together, the average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 10-13-8 against Rs. 10-11-10 in 1906-07.

Outlay on English Colleges and Schools.

466. The total amount spent on English colleges was Rs. 1,11,606, including Rs. 57,031 spent on the Central College, Bangalore, Rs. 46,255 on the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Rs. 8,320 on the Maharani's College, Mysore. The total annual cost of educating a pupil on the average monthly roll was Rs. 205-14-2 for the Central College, Rs. 373-0-4 for the Maharaja's College and Rs. 8,320 for the Maharani's College. The total cost of the high schools for boys in the State was Rs. 1,57,789, the average cost of educating each pupil being Rs. 48-4-6.

Expenditure on primary education for boys.

467. The expenditure on primary education for boys amounted to Rs. 2,23,451 against Rs. 2,20,243 in 1906-07 but its proportion to the total expenditure was the same in both years, *viz.*, 15·25 per cent.

Expenditure on female education.

468. The expenditure on female education was Rs. 1,97,995 against Rs. 2,08,023 in 1906-07. It was distributed as shown below :—

		Rs.
State Funds	...	1,36,026
Local Funds	...	6,090
Municipal Funds	...	1,860
Fees	...	3,652
Other sources (Mission bodies)	...	50,367
Total	...	1,97,995

Expenditure on hostels.

469. The expenditure on students' hostels during the year was Rs. 87,413 against Rs. 84,328 in 1906-07. Of this amount Rs. 74,538 was spent on hostels for boys and Rs. 12,875 on those for girls. The following table shows the sources from which the amount was met :—

Sources.		Amount. Rs.
State Funds	...	7,693
Subscriptions and endowments	...	45,847
Fees	...	33,873

Scholarships.

470. The total amount disbursed during the year in the shape of scholarships was Rs. 82,800, or 5·65 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The scholarships held in arts colleges amounted to Rs. 15,994, in professional colleges to Rs. 18,900, in secondary schools to Rs. 18,024, in primary schools to Rs. 30 and in special schools other than training schools to Rs. 29,852. The expenditure on scholarships held for technical and special studies outside the State was Rs. 36,000, of which a sum of Rs. 3,750 was for students studying medicine, Rs. 8,400 for those studying forestry in Europe, and Rs. 1,965 for those studying electrical engineering in America. Scholarships for the study of medicine in India amounted to Rs. 6,264, of engineering to Rs. 1,140, of technical arts to Rs. 10,760, of agriculture to Rs. 15, of forestry to Rs. 3,640 and of sanitary science to Rs. 67.

Thirty-seven State scholarships amounting to Rs. 2,431 were granted to widow pupils in Government and aided schools in addition to those paid from the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Fund. Two of these scholarships were held in the high school classes and the rest in the lower classes.

Thirty four scholarships were awarded during the year to Mahomedan boys, of which 8 were held in the college classes, 23 in the high school classes and 3 in the middle school classes. There were also 7 Mahomedan students receiving special scholarships of Rs. 25 each per mensem in the Aligarh College.

Only one Pallegar scholarship was held during the year in the III Form.

Grants-in-aid.

471. The total outlay on "Grants-in-aid" was Rs. 1,25,146 or 8·54 per cent of the aggregate expenditure on education against Rs. 1,22,400 or 8·47 per cent in 1906-07. The contributions from the various funds were as follows :—

	Rs.
State Funds	96,883
Village School Fund	2,783
Local Funds General	16,225
Municipal Funds	9,255

From the State Funds Rs. 13,320 was allotted to high schools, Rs. 27,744 to Anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 22,422 to Anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 16,887 to Sanskrit colleges and

schools, Rs. 7,090 to industrial and other special institutions, Rs. 7,693 to students' hostels and Rs. 1,798 to scholarships in aided institutions for boys and girls.

472. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned as grants-in-aid for building and furniture. Grants-in-aid for buildings and furniture.

473. The total amount spent on Government educational buildings during the year both by the Education and the Public Works Departments was Rs. 96,037. The principal works completed or in progress were:— Expenditure on buildings.

(1) Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Bangalore, Challakere, Magadi, Malur, Kunigal and Tiptur.
(2) A Hindustani Boys' School at Shikarpur.
(3) A Girls' School at Magadi.
(4) Village Elementary Schools at Hagalvadi, Manchenahalli, Sakrepatna and Lakkavalli.
(5) A temporary building for the Drawing and Modelling classes of the Mysore Normal School.

II. Encouragement to Authors (1907-08).

474. The total amount spent during the year for the encouragement of authors was Rs. 3,850. The chief items of expenditure were the following:—

Rupees 900 on the purchase of 300 copies of Karnataka Kavyacharitre, Rs. 500 on subscriptions to 200 copies of Karnataka Granthamala, Rs. 400 on subscriptions to 200 copies of Karnataka Kavyakalanidhi, Rs. 300 on 75 copies of the Educational Review, Rs. 198 on the Rigveda and Dharma Sastras, Rs. 112 on Srimad Mahabharata, Rs. 100 on Ganacharyamala and Rs. 185 on certain Sanskrit and Tamil works published at Srirangam.

III. Literature (1907-08).

475. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 58 against 65 in 1906-07. Of these, 41 were in the vernaculars spoken in the State, seven were in more languages than one, two were in the Indian classical languages and eight in English or other European languages. Books and Periodicals.

476. Arranged according to subject matter, four were works of fiction, five treated of art, two of mathematics, four of history, 27 of religion, three were dramas, and nine were on miscellaneous subjects. One was on science, one on theosophy, one on medicine, and one on stamp and registration. Copyright was registered for 40 books against 39 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Muzrai (1907-08).

Number of muzrai institutions.

477. The number of muzrai institutions in the State during the year under report was 1,652 with an aggregate annual cash grant of Rs. 3,36,290, including the grants sanctioned during the year and personal muzrai stipends. Many of these institutions enjoy land inams besides. Thirty-one religious and charitable institutions situated in British India are also endowed by the State with cash grants amounting to Rs. 28,612 per annum.

Receipts and expenditure.

478. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 5,27,670 and the total expenditure Rs. 3,80,250. The total amount at the credit of the several muzrai institutions at the end of the year was Rs. 14,75,550, of which Rs. 5,08,500 stood invested in Government of India Promissory Notes, Rs. 3,26,660 in Mysore Government 5% deposits and Rs. 2,20,000 in the Mysore State four per cent loan.

Construction and repairs.

479. Repairs to 160 muzrai institutions at a cost of Rs. 49,927 were sanctioned during the year, the cost being met from the funds of the institutions concerned, supplemented by contributions from devotees and by grants-in-aid from the State, the last of which amounted to Rs. 15,000.

Local committees.

480. Twenty-eight local committees composed of members called Dharmadarsis were newly appointed during the year to supervise the affairs of certain muzrai institutions.

Matts.

481. The management of the Sri Vyasarayaswami Matt, the Sri Uttaradi Matt and the Sri Subrahmanya Matt and the land endowments belonging thereto continued to be in the hands of Government. The successions to the Sri Subrahmanya Matt, South Canara District, and the Virakti Matt at Hiriyur were recognized by Government.

During the year, the Majjigehalli Matt at Mulbagal, the Jangam Matt at Mavinkere in the Koratagere Sub-Taluk, the Hogre Khan Matt in Chikmagalur and the Solegavi Jangam Matt at Yedatore, were taken over under Government management.

New grants.

482. Annual cash grants as noted below were newly sanctioned during the year to the following institutions:—

Rs. 180 per annum to the Sri Anjaneyaswami temple in the Basavangudi Extension, Bangalore;

Rs. 600 per annum to Sri Dattatreyaswamy's darga on the Bababudan Hills in the Chikmagalur Taluk in addition to Rs. 600 already sanctioned;

Rs. 4,200 per annum to the brindavanam constructed at Calcutta in memory of H. H. the late Maharaja Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I.

Prince Gulam Mahomed's charities.

483. The income during the year from the sum of Rs. 1,66,500 invested by Prince Gulam Mahomed in Government of India Promissory Notes on account of the charity established by him, amounted to Rs. 5,813 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,636. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 2,423. There were on the 30th June 1908, 155 recipients of this charity, of whom 92 were Mahomedans, 45 Christians and 18 Brahmins. A sum of Rs. 6,500 being the savings of past years was invested during the year in Government of India Securities.

The Gumbaz.

484. The gumbaz containing the tombs and the masoleum of Nawab Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan and the masjids at Seringapatam, for the maintenance of which a sum of Rs. 12,911 is annually assigned under the head "Allowances and Assignments under treaties and engagements," were preserved in a good condition and the services connected therewith were duly performed. There was a langarkhana attached to this institution where 171 poor persons were paid monthly stipends.

485. Twenty-eight institutions enjoying a total annual cash grant of Rs. 70,588 were under the direct control of the Officer in charge of the Palace Establishments. During the year, the total receipts of these institutions amounted to Rs. 84,923 and their total expenditure to Rs. 85,999, the excess of expenditure over receipts being met out of the savings of the institutions. Palace muzrai institutions.

486. The Sanskrit colleges at Mysore and Bangalore under the control of the Muzrai Department and the Mahomedan schools at Ganjam, Seringapatam, Mysore and Kolar, maintained out of muzrai funds, continued to do good work. Educational institutions.

487. The following institutions received the usual annual grants-in-aid from the State :— Grant-in-aid institutions.

	Rs.
1. The Friend-in-Need Society, C. and M. Station, Bangalore ...	... 600
2. The Girdlestone Ward for Incurables, C. and M. Station, Bangalore	... 300
3. The Srinivasa Mandiram and Charities, Bangalore ...	... 600
4. The Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore City ...	... 225
5. The Anathalaya at Mysore	... 600
6. The Ubhaya Vedanta Pravartana Sabha at Melkote ...	... 120

488. The Deputy Commissioners of districts inspected the several muzrai institutions in their districts and the Secretary to Government, Muzrai Department, also inspected the important muzrai institutions in the Mysore District and also H. H. the Maharaja's charities at Tirupati, North Arcot District. Inspection.

II. Amrut Mahal (1907-08).

489. A brief history of this department from 1799 to the present time has been given in paras 75 to 78 of the Administration Report for 1906-07. Amrut Mahal Department.

490. The British Indian Government having ceased to purchase bulls of the Amrut Mahal breed for transport purposes, the department is now maintained in the State chiefly for the improvement of the local breeds of cattle. The cattle are in a wild state in their extensive pastures, but when broken in they become sufficiently docile and are noted for their speed and remarkable powers of endurance. They have therefore always been in great demand both for breeding purposes and for use as draught oxen. The demand for these cattle for military purposes having ceased, a better class of young stock is now available for sale to the public. The average prices realised have shown considerable improvement, having risen from Rs. 49 per head in the year previous to Rs. 66. In March last two bulls and three cows were supplied to His Grace the Duke of Bedford at his request for breeding purposes in England.

491. Special facilities are afforded to the raiyats for obtaining bulls for breeding purposes. Three bulls are supplied to each District Board and bulls are also sold at half price to raiyats owning large herds of cattle. Six bulls have been supplied free of cost as an experimental measure to the villages bordering on the Western Ghats in the Nagar and Sagar Taluks of the Shimoga District, where, in spite of an abundance of pasturage and a plentiful supply of water, the condition of cattle is very poor.

The general health of the Amrut Mahal herds of cattle was satisfactory. There were, however, outbreaks of rinderpest and anthrax in some of the herds, but the prompt segregation of the infected cattle prevented the diseases from spreading.

492. The year opened with a stock of 7,057 cattle ; 1,956 calves were born during the year, of which 994 were female and 962 male. The number of deaths was 653, the number sold was 535 and the number of cattle which strayed and were lost was 18. The stock at the end of the year numbered 7,806. Stock.

493. At the beginning of the year, there were 227 sheep at the farm. There were 101 births and 26 deaths during the year ; 34 were disposed of by sale and the number left at the close of the year was 268. The number of rams supplied to raiyats for breeding purposes was 23. The raiyats in the places where sheep-farming is carried on have begun to appreciate the use of these rams. Sheep farm.

494. The revenue of the department from sales of cattle, grazing fees, etc., was Rs. 49,501. Revenue.

III. Archæology (1907-08).

Inscriptions

495. Among the discoveries of the year under report were nearly two hundred inscriptions in different parts of the Bangalore, Mysore, Chitaldrug and Kadur Districts, most of them being assignable to specific dynasties, such as the Sântaras, the Chalukyas, the Gangas, the Hoyasalas, and the Vijayanagar, Ummathur, Mysore, and Moghal dynasties. The Sântara plates probably date from the 7th century A. D., and the Vijayanagar inscriptions throw light on certain obscure points in the history of that empire. One of the copper plate inscriptions of the Vijayanagar empire refers to the scholars who helped Sayana in the composition of his commentaries on the Vedas. Some of the Melkote inscriptions brought to light during the year show that two silver vessels in the Melkote temple were presented to that temple by Tippu Sultan.

Collection and publication of ancient manuscripts and Kannada classics.

496. The following valuable manuscripts, being works of literature, were procured or dealt with during the year under report :—

(*a*) *Karnataka Sabdanusasana;* a great standard work on Kannada Grammar, of which 40 pages of the second pada were printed;

(*b*) *Alankara-sudha-nidhi;* a work composed by Sayanacharya supplying valuable information regarding the Vijayanagar king Sangama II;

(*c*) *Ashtasati;* a commentary on Samantabhadra's Aptamimamsa, written by Akalanka, a celebrated Jaina philosopher of the 8th century;

(*d*) *Linganusasana;* a small work on the gender of words by the Jaina author Harshavardhana;

(*e*) *Jnanabhaskara-charitre;* a Kannada work bearing on Jaina philosophy by Nemanna who lived in the 16th century A. D.

Conservation of ancient buildings and monuments.

497. The restoration of the Kedaresvara temple at Halebid made good progress, as well as that of the Mahal building which formed part of Tippu Sultan's palace in the Bangalore Fort.

IV. Government Press (1907-08).

Additional plant.

498. During the year under report additional plant and machinery of the value of Rs. 44,039 was purchased, including type of the value of Rs. 25,733. Teakwood of the value of Rs. 1,400 was bought for making racks and shelving. Repairs were executed to the existing machinery at a cost of Rs. 662. The oil engine formerly used for running the machines was replaced by two electric motors of 5 and 3 h. p.

Central Press building and sanitation.

499. The health of the employees was quite satisfactory during the year consequent on the structural improvements referred to in the last year's report.

Establishment.

500. There were 409 persons employed at the Central Press at the end of the year, of whom 158 were on fixed remuneration and 251 on piece work, the whole staff consisting of two Europeans, six Eurasians, 10 Native Christians, 42 Mahomedans and 349 Hindus. The number employed in the Branch Press at Mysore was the same as in last year, *viz.*, 23. The attendance was more regular and satisfactory than in previous years.

Technical education.

501. The weekly classes held at the Press for technical instruction were attended by several men during the year. Four out of seven candidates were successful in the Madras Government Technical Examinations.

Outturn of work.

502. The outturn of work in the Central Press and in the Branch Press at Mysore was much larger than in previous years and was as follows :—

	1906-07.	1907-08.
Number of pages composed	40,854	45,611
Number of copies printed	13,570,508	15,435,780
Number of books bound	794,383	907,611
Value of type cast	Rs. 8,008	Rs. 7,623

503. The receipts consisting chiefly of subscriptions to the Mysore Government Gazette, advertising charges, charges for private work and other miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 5,329 against Rs. 3,945 in 1906-07. The total outlay on the whole printing establishment was Rs. 1,30,215 against Rs. 95,835 in 1906-07. Receipts and expenditure.

V. Stationery (1907-08).

504. The year opened with a stock valued at Rs. 60,471 and stock of the value of Rs. 1,08,358 was purchased during the year, making a total stock worth Rs. 1,68,829. Stationery of European manufacture valued at Rs. 26,826 was obtained during the year and the outlay on Indian-made paper was Rs. 69,003. Stock.

505. The cost of stationery supplied to the various departments of the State during the year was in all Rs. 1,03,111 against Rs. 1,00,841 in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 48,229 represented the value of papers, boards, etc., issued to the Government Press for printing the Gazette, the monthly proceedings, departmental forms, etc., as against Rs. 49,359 spent in the previous year. Supply to public departments and taluk offices.

506. The year closed with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 65,718. Balance.

VI. Meteorology (1907-08).

507. At the suggestion of the Director-General of Indian Observatories, two second class observatories, *viz.*, one at Hassan and the other at Chitaldrug, were reduced to the third class. During the year under report, there were one first class Central Observatory at Bangalore equipped with autographic instruments, one second class station at Mysore taking three observations at 8 hrs., 10 hrs. and 16 hrs. daily, and two third class stations at Hassan and Chitaldrug merely recording 8 hour observations. Observatories and instruments.

508. The daily 8 A.M. observations at each of the observatories were telegraphed with punctuality to Simla, Bombay and Madras for incorporation in the daily weather reports published at those centres—from Bangalore to all the three places, from Chitaldrug and Mysore to Simla only, and from Hassan to Madras only. Working.

509. At the request of the Director-General of Indian Observatories, twelve special storm observations were taken and telegraphed to Simla.

510. At the close of the year the number of rain registering stations in the State was 212, and 169 of them were inspected during the year under report. Rain registration.

511. The outlay on the department during 1907-08 was Rs. 12,866 as against Rs. 13,959 in the previous year. Expenditure.

VII. Horticulture and Public Gardens (1907-08).

512. The Lal-Bagh has been very popular as a place of study and recreation. The Lal-Bagh.

513. The summer and winter horticultural shows were held at the Lal-Bagh as usual and cost Rs. 2,000. The shows were very successful, and gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded to the best exhibits of fruits, flowers and vegetables. Horticultural shows.

514. The principal works of construction and repair during the year were the formation of new water-channels, the construction of a new road and entrance gates to connect the Lal-Bagh with the Basavangudi Extension, and repairs to the fernery and old channels. Garden improvements.

515. The results of cultivation and experiments carried out in the gardens in respect of plants of commercial value have been referred to in para 207 *supra* of this report. Cultivation and experiment.

516. The receipts during the year from the sale of plants, grass and seeds, and from fees for admission to horticultural shows amounted to Rs. 4,401 against Rs. 3,097 in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred on the Lal-Bagh during the period under review was Rs. 29,135 against Rs. 29,669. Receipts and expenditure.

Other gardens and parks.

517. The principal gardens under Government management other than the Lal-Bagh are—

The Curzon and Gordon Parks at Mysore,

The Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam,

The Cubbon Park at Bangalore, and

The Exotic Garden at Nandidrug.

The net cost of maintaining these gardens and parks was Rs. 10,428 against Rs. 11,296 in the previous year.

VIII. The Government Museum (1907-08).

Visitors.

518. The popularity of the institution continued unabated. The total number of visitors during the year under report was 301,769 being 69,543 more than in the previous year; the number of gosha lady visitors was 12,837 against 7,078 in 1906-07.

Additions.

519. Interesting additions to the stock in the Museum were made by donations and by purchases to a small extent and consisted mainly of plants, minerals, drugs, etc.

Archæological section.

520. The seals of the late Anche or Postal Department, used for granting receipts on postage levied in cash, have been arranged so as to better illustrate the prevalence of this system in the State from the time of Chikdevaraj Wodeyar in the 17th century down to 1889.

Artware.

521. With a view to improve the standard of artware in the State, a beginning was made by the employment of carvers of Sorab to prepare type models of sandalwood articles under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of the Museum.

Franco-British Exhibition.

522. A collection of sandalwood carvings, of rosewood articles inlaid with ivory and of samples of 22 varieties of stone used in building the new Palace at Mysore has been forwarded to the Franco-British Exhibition of 1908 with a descriptive catalogue.

Cost.

523. The cost of the institution was Rs. 2,824 as against Rs. 2,885 in the previous year.

IX. Printing Presses (1907-08).

Printing Presses and Periodicals.

524. Including two Government Presses, there were in the State 45 printing presses at the end of 1907-08 against 38 at the end of 1906-07. Of these, 20 were in the Bangalore District, 17 in the Mysore District, three in the Tumkur District, two in the Kolar District, two in the Shimoga District and one in the Chitaldrug District.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

525. Exclusive of the *Mysore Gazette*, which is the official gazette, there were being published during the year under report 12 newspapers and 29 periodicals. Of these, eight were published in English, 29 in Kanarese and two in Telugu. Of the 12 newspapers, three were published twice a week and nine weekly, all of them being devoted chiefly to general news. Of the 29 periodicals, two were published quarterly, two fortnightly and 25 monthly. Thirteen of them treated of religion and philosophy, eight were educational and literary magazines, four were technical and scientific journals, one was a legal publication and the rest treated of miscellaneous matters.

X. Libraries (1907-08).

Libraries.

526. In addition to the libraries attached to the colleges and schools in the State, there were in existence during the year under report, three Government libraries, *viz.*, the Oriental Library at Mysore, the Educational Library and Museum at Bangalore and the Library attached to the Government Museum, Bangalore.

527. The Oriental Library contained 14,521 volumes at the end of the year, of which 7,888 were printed books and 6,633 manuscripts. Of these, 647 printed volumes in Sanskrit, Kanarese and English bearing on oriental literature and 290 manuscript volumes were additions made during the year. The new additions included the valuable collection of Sanskrit works, both manuscript and printed, and of English books on oriental subjects belonging to the late Mr. Ralph T. H. Griffith, formerly Principal of the Benares Sanskrit College. Two thousand eight hundred and sixteen manuscripts and printed volumes were consulted by visitors to the library and 913 printed volumes and 62 manuscripts were lent out for study. Oriental Library.

528. The Educational Library at Bangalore has been more largely used since its removal to the Inspector-General's Office. The bulk of the volumes relate to educational subjects. There were at the close of the year 5,315 volumes in the library. Seven hundred volumes were issued out, and a large number of books were consulted in the library itself. A sum of Rs. 996 was spent on the purchase of books, journals and magazines for the library and museum. Educational Library.

529. The Museum library was open to the public and contained 599 books on different subjects chiefly bearing on natural history, botany, horticulture and forestry, arts and sciences, etc. The number of visitors who used the library was about 1,200. Museum Library.

530. The value of the stock in the Government Central Book Depot on the 1st July 1907 was Rs. 1,27,800, and that in the branch depots was Rs. 8,141, making a total of Rs. 1,35,941. Books and maps of the value of Rs. 21,663 were added to the stock during the year and those of the value of Rs. 3,293 were supplied free of cost to schools and Government Offices. The amount realized from sales was Rs. 29,337. The Central Book Depot.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,

The 8th December 1908. *Secy. to the Govt. of Mysore, General & Revenue Departments.*

Karnataka State Archives
(Department - Library)
Accession No.
Date

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX.			PAGE.
I	Statement showing names of high officers in the State		i
II	List of laws introduced in 1907-08		i
III	Statement showing strength, cost, etc., of the Military Force for 1907-08 ...		ii
IV	Ditto	ditto Police Force for 1907-08 ...	iii
V	Ditto	the working of the Police during 1907-08	iii
VI	Ditto	the value of property stolen and recovered during 1907-08 ...	iii
VII	Ditto	crimes committed and number of cases disposed of during 1907-08	iv
VIII	Ditto	the number of offences reported and dealt with by the Courts during 1907-08	xii
IX	Ditto	the results of Criminal appeals during 1907-08	xiii
X	Ditto	the nature and value of Civil suits filed and disposed of during 1907-08	xiii
XI	Ditto	the results of applications for execution of decrees during 1907-08	xiv
XII	Ditto	the number and results of Civil appeals during 1907-08 ...	xiv
XIII	Ditto	the number of persons confined in Jails and Lock-ups during the calendar year 1907	xv
XIV	Registration of documents during 1907-08		xv
XV	Statement showing receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during 1907-08		xvi
XVI	Statement showing receipts and expenditure on account of Municipalities in each district during 1907-08		xvii
XVII	Statement of rainfall during 1907-08		xxi
XVIII	Statement of prices of staple food grains, 1907-08		xxi
XIX	Expenditure on Public Works, 1907-08		xxii
XX	Agricultural stock, 1907-08		xxiv
XXI	Statement showing excise shops and excise revenue during 1907-08		xxiv
XXII	Statement showing receipts and expenditure of the State during 1907-08 ...		xxv
XXIII	Statement of medical relief afforded during 1907		xxx
XXIV	Vital statistics for 1907		xxx
XXV	Statement showing particulars of schools maintained in the State, 1907-08 ...		xxxi

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1907-08.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Mr V. P. Madhava Rao, B.A., C.I.E. ...	Dewan ...	30th March 1906.		* Officiated as Chief Judge from the 15th May 1907 to 2nd April 1908.
2. Mr. T. Ananda Rao, B.A.	Member of Council	Do		
3. Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty ...	Do ...	Do		
4. Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L. ...	Officiating Chief Judge, Chief Court.	15th May 1907	2nd April 1908.	
5. Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I., I.C.S.	Chief Judge, Chief Court.	3rd April 1908		
6. Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L. ...	Judge, Chief Court	1st February 1904.*		
7. Rao Bahadur Mr. P. S. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L.	Do ...	1st July 1906		
8. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Do ...	17th June 1907	2nd April 1908.	

APPENDIX II.

List of laws passed during the year 1907-08.

Description	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts	Date of introduction	Remarks
1. II of 1907.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, II of 1899.	Yes	19th November 1907.	
2. I of 1908.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, III of 1900.	Yes	19th May 1908.	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State during 1907-08.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of current year							Arms	Remarks
		At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men				Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers		
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
														Rs.		
Cavalry	397	389	31	9	12	6	393	1	..	...	14	62	317	1,63,160	Swords and lances.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...		
Infantry	1,809	1,678	165	43	37	49	1,714	3	...	...	51	380	1,283	2,11,673	Swords and muskets.	
Imperial Service Lancers ...	516	508	24	4	8	6	514	1	...	...	23	75	416	3,39,355	Revolvers, carbines, swords and lances.	
Imperial Service Transport Corps	480	428	69	4	...	81	412	1	...	. 1	11	60	340	2,21,726		
Total ...	3,202	3,003	289	60	57	142	3,033	6	...	1	99	577	2,356	9,35,914		

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1907-08.

Description of Office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police	1	Rs. 1,637½	Rs. 9,77,092	154	2,762	25	188	238	3,474	Information not available	
District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police.	12	100 to 800									
Inspectors	112	40 to 200									
Head Constables, Jamadars, Dafadars and Serjeants ...	742	10 to 25									
Constables	4,825	7 to 10									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1907-08.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	9,249	9,315	5,425	5,559	5,142	4,914	3,352	2,800	1,931	2,114	61·7	50·3	65·1	57·0	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1907-08.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Mysore	1,90,998	1,66,291	68,020	50,891	35·6	30·6	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	3	15	18	21
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	1	1	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	2	2	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	41	30	71	40
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	14	36	50	22
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	3	4	7	6
		Total ...	61	88	149	89
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	45	63	108	64
12	307	Attempts at murder	5	10	15	6
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	11	19	30	15
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	5	5	10	6
15	377	Unnatural offences	2	2	4	3
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	22	22	44	20
17	305, 306, 309.. ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	1	28	29	25
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	36	82	118	70
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	3	9	12	3
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	63	134	197	110
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	30	37	67	39
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	4	6	10	3
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	62	92	154	103
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grevious hurt.	9	12	21	18
		Total ...	298	521	819	485

N.B.—Figures in column No. 4 include cases awaiting trial before Magistrates at the close of the previous year.

VII.

of and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1907-08.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	16	8	1	4	2	...	1	...	8	3	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	43	34	1	29	...	...	4	...	34	3	...
22	504	114	4	40	...	8	62	...	114	99	...
6	70	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	9	...
76	586	157	6	74	2	8	67	...	157	115	...
60	186	47	16		...	...	...	...	20	89	...
8	19	5	...	5	..	...	...	...	5	11	...
18	51	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	12	32	...
7	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
3	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
25	27	14	7	1	1	...	5	...	14	9	..
78	144	28	2	2	10	7	7	...	28	86	...
7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
117	203	38	...	17	...	2	18	1	38	117	...
39	57	13	3	8	...	1	1	...	13	33	...
4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
95	175	52	1	15	1	...	35	...	52	95	..
11	20	5	...	2	...	...	3	...	5	6	...
485	911	217	29	69	12	10	69	1	190	495	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Section of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of Cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	3	...	2
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory notes.	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	...	3	4	7
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	13	6	5
10	140, 170, 171... ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	...	20	10	14
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	...	5	8	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	5	...	2
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	1	4	2	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	16	3	1
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	...	5	4	7
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	...	2	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	4	6	3
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	1	39	26	13

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1907-08.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	
..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	.	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
14	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	285	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	306	
1	...	2	1	1	2	12	15	33	
2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	28	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	
6	1	3	...	...	..	...	...	6	
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
20	6	11	2	1	2	12	15	154	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious offences against Person and Property or against property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	44	26	70	45
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	42	48	90	62
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	43	73	116	49
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	40	52	92	60
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,573	1,240	2,813	1,303
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,742	1,439	3,181	1,519
		Class IV—Minor offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	49	67	116	81
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	3	11	14	10
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	52	78	130	91
		Class V—Minor offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	150	199	349	254
		Theft { ordinary	1,375	1,964	3,339	2,161
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	116	112	228	130
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	22	78	100	84
37	419, 420	Cheating	8	20	28	12
38	447, 448, 453, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	120	160	280	149
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	17	32	49	24
		Total ...	1,808	2,565	4,373	2,814
		Class VI—Other offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	3	3	6	6
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	27	54	81	55
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	45	531	576	520
		Total ...	75	58	663	581
		Grand Total ...	4,036	5,279	9,315	5,579

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1907-08.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
33	137	9	...	6	...	3	...	...	9	81	...
50	63	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	24	20	...
57	47	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	27	...
60	66	28	3	14	...	2	9	...	28	23	...
1,189	777	344	11	231	10	65	10	17	344	288	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,389	1,090	412	14	282	10	70	19	17	412	439	...
74	141	26	...	4	3	2	17	...	26	90	...
11	8	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	4	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	149	30	...	6	3	2	19	...	30	94	...
210	264	157	10	80	14	26	21	6	157	59	...
1,913	1,835	1,038	48	516	36	137	190	95	1,022	546	...
106	78	32	2	19	1	8	2	...	32	22	...
76	112	53	1	42	1	1	3	5	53	34	...
17	18	5	1	2	...	...	2	...	5	7	...
173	201	60	...	20	5	6	25	4	60	112	...
28	44	25	...	19	...	3	2	1	25	14	...
2,523	2,552	1,370	62	698	57	181	245	111	1,354	794	...
4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
63	106	50	...	5	...	...	45	...	50	54	...
535	703	564	12	135	1	1	412	3	564	110	...
602	822	614	12	140	1	1	457	3	614	177	...
5,160	6,110	2,800	123	1,269	85	272	876	132	2,757	2,114	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	3	...	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	1	1	2
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	2	2
29	454, 455, 457, to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	47	28	31
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	51	31	35
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	5	4	...
32.	336 to 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	1	1
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	5	5	1
		Class V—Minor offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	...	51	20	15
		{ ordinary	2	276	113	50
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	7	9	4
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	13	4	1
37	419 to 420	Cheating	...	...	1	...
38	447, 448, 453, 456... ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	13	5	7
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	13	1	2
		Total ...	2	373	153	79
		Class VI—Other offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294 Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1	32	1	5
		Total ...	1	32	1	5
		Grand Total ...	5	520	226	147

VII—*concld.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1907-08.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	43	
4	5	6	4	...	2	...	...	12	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
137	28	29	13	4	...	...	...	52	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
159	33	35	21	4	7	...	...	129	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	22	
35	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	45	
239	13	37	6	2	1	...	...	154	16 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. Code.
6	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	19	
23	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	
2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
311	25	45	9	2	1	...	...	259	Do
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
58	24	28	1	...	...	...	...	20	
63	24	28	1	...	...	...	...	22	
581	100	125	33	7	10	12	15	892	Do

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the State of Mysore during the year 1907-08.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Arrested by Police	Brought to trial in 1907-08				Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
	Past year	Present year			Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judges ...	155	137	19	347	...	...	...	...	329	366	...	186	124	...	...	56	
District Magistrates	65	55	23	35	9	42	...	...	128	109	4	14	58	20	...	1	12 released under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.
Other Magistrates ...	16,080	16,936	1,694	5,002	1,448	19,801	...	...	27,713	27,945	6,498	13,502	5,324	322	23	2,271	5 released do
Total ...	16,300	17,128	1,736	5,384	1,457	19,843	...	...	28,170	28,420	6,502	13,702	5,506	342	23	2,328	17 released do

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1907-08.

Tribunal	Number of persons and cases																
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		Remarks
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court of Mysore... ...	35	34	86	75	36	28	39	29	..	...	...	...	3	3	38	26	Four persons in two cases enchanced.
Sessions Judges (2 Divisions) ...	7	4	84	68	21	13	53	38	...	...	2	2	3	2	22	15	
District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction ...	30	22	419	220	82	45	245	131	1	1	...	...	6	4	77	36	
Total ...	72	60	589	363	139	86	337	198	1	1	2	2	12	9	137	77	Do

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1907-08.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year or received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year									Suits disposed of during the present year						Number of suits of which the value cannot be estimated in money	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits *re* money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex-parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration		
											Rs.													Rs.	Y. M. D.		
District Courts ...	19	37	35	9	54	46	17	34	37	12	1,00,631	...	5	4	...	1	1	2	5	13	3	1	17	2,49,804	2 61·57	...	
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	412	536	1,666	1,910	2,078	2,446	1,542	1,870	536	576	6,50,785	14	1,839	57	1,327	459	5	61	47	825	404	194	447	4,83,233	8 0·84	11	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	4,803	4,768	13,521	17,722	18,324	22,490	13,551	16,594	4,773	5,896	23,94,097	1,135	15,532	1,055	12,179	4,535	539	216	...	7,698	2,714	2,236	3,946	2,030,204	9 5·52	253	The difference in the last year's figures is due to the exclusion of the figures of the abolished Courts
Total ...	5,234	5,341*	15,222	19,641	20,456	24,982	15,110	18,498	5,346	6,484	31,45,513	1,149	17,376	1,116	13,506	4,995	545	279	52	8,536	3,121	2,431	4,410	27,63,241	14 5·97	264	

*Five cases pending at the end of last year having been transferred from one Court to another, one omitted.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1907-08.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for the present year	Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
District Courts	39	33	2,14,321	105	79	7,29,023	144	112	9,43,345	111	94	6,51,363	33	18	2,91,982	15	1	2	
Sub-Judges' Courts ...	336	334	1,39,832	1,766	2,055	4,82,740	2,102	2,389	6,22,572	1,768	2,065	4,23,771	334	324	1,98,801	310	12	2	*
Munsiffs' Courts	3,741	3,589	7,22,232	19,577	23,591	51,75,521	23,318	27,180	58,97,752	19,729	22,815	47,92,693	3,589	4,365	11,05,059	4,156	203	6	
Total ...	4,116	3,956	10,76,385	21,448	25,725	63,87,284	25,564	29,681	74,63,669	21,608	24,974	58,67,827	3,956	4,707	15,95,842	4,481	216	10	

* The difference in the past year's figures is due to the exclusion of the figures of the Courts abolished from the beginning of the year.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Mysore State during the year 1907-08.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of																Remarks	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration							
																							Past year			Present year				
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Year	M.	D.	Yr.	M.	D.	Past year	Present year
											Rs.	Rs.																		
Chief Court of Mysore—																														
Appeals from original decrees ...	289	368	360	354	649	722	229	204	368	518	2,41,729	2,15,623	134	120	36	34	41	33	12	12	6	5	...	9	26	1	1	3	52 transferred	
Do appellate decrees...	118	198	215	181	333	379	135	150	198	229	48,132	47,793	86	87	21	25	9	7	4	5	15	26	...	7	28	...	10	27		
Do original orders ...	41	39	68	91	109	130	70	80	39	50	...	...	39	45	12	12	4	3	11	12	4	8	...	4	7	...	4	17		
Do appellate orders ..	5	13	20	20	25	33	12	21	13	12	...	...	10	9	1	3	1	...	...	2	..	7	...	5	27	..	5	13		
District Judges' Courts—																														
Appeals from decrees ...	268	159	136	232	404	391	245	283	159	108	34,832	62,951	77	173	101	42	16	36	24	13	27	19	1	3	4	...	7	21		
Do orders ...	114	31	36	59	150	90	119	67	31	23	...	...	20	38	57	19	1	1	18	5	23	4	1	...	20	..	7	25		
Sub-Judges' Courts—																														
Appeals from decrees ...	110	129	474	303	584	432	448	359	129	73	1,05,420	59,666	257	183	77	49	49	76	28	22	37	29	...	5	13	...	3	5		
Do orders ...	15	40	85	64	100	104	60	85	40	19	...	...	25	41	16	7	...	1	9	26	10	10	...	2	3	...	2	14		

The difference in the past year's figures is due to the exclusion of the figures of the Courts abolished from the beginning of the year.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1907.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail ... 1 District Jail ... 79 Lock-ups ...	1,289	10,032	12,827	11,321	1,341·41	1,200·02	1,142	Rs. 1,15,695	14·07	Number of deaths 23

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1907-08.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	71,101	77,561	27,766	30,923	37,070	39,946	475	557	417	400	5,373	5,735	70,865	76,997	Rs. 1,45,77,795	Rs. 1,55,14,015	241	249	261	315	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1907-08.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	27,696	54,85,195 0 0	51,361 8 0	30,673	62,41,708 0 0	54,075 2 0	
Sales	37,000	62,21,402 0 0	60,112 2 0	39,656	70,39,696 0 0	59,646 2 0	
Wills	475	.....	1,787 4 0	552	.....	2,086 2 0	
Money bonds	411	87,363 0 0	524 8 0	400	83,962 0 0	471 12 0	
Miscellaneous	5,283	27,83,835 0 0	28,680 14 7	5,716	21,48,649 0 0	32,680 7 0	
Total ...	70,865	1,45,77,795 0 0	1,42,466 4 7	76,997	1,55,14,015 0 0	1,48,959 9 0	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	85,418 2 1	.....	.....	82,735 11 9	
Net Profit ...	.....	.....	57,048 2 6	.....	.....	66,223 13 3	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1907-08.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1907	Receipts during the		Total in current year	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1908	Remarks
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	1,15,386	2,54,231	2,97,532	4,12,918	2,41,417	3,25,413	87,505	
1 Hoskote	488	2,969	2,934	3,422	4,466	2,728	694	
2 Dodballapur	2,945	4,109	6,181	9,126	4,149	6,104	3,022	
3 Nelamangala	1,345	2,749	2,693	4,038	2,395	2,807	1,231	
4 Tyamagondlu	1,348	3,806	2,645	3,993	3,622	2,993	1,000	
5 Kankanhalli	— 965	1,991	2,025	1,060	2,236	2,304	— 1,244	
6 Magadi	1,439	3,777	3,716	5,155	3,241	3,156	1,999	
7 Closepet	1,623	4,204	3,811	5,434	2,963	3,484	1,950	
8 Channapatna	4,453	7,010	7,152	11,605	5,992	5,103	6,502	
9 Anekal	486	3,403	3,670	4,156	3,562	3,683	473	
10 Sarjapur	1,399	1,278	1,348	2,747	1,340	1,444	1,303	
11 Devanhalli	2,328	4,051	3,427	5,755	3,729	3,830	1,925	
12 Vadigenhalli	1,814	2,409	2,000	3,814	2,661	2,284	1,530	
Total ...	18,703	41,756	41,602	60,305	40,356	39,920	20,385	

KOLAR DISTRICT

1 Kolar	7,051	14,030	12,866	19,917	12,774	15,584	4,333	
2 Bowringpet	11,888	9,308	8,210	20,098	9,723	9,774	10,324	
3 Chintamani	15,183	11,147	12,431	27,614	6,504	7,269	20,345	
4 Srinivaspur	1,596	1,977	1,807	3,403	1,566	2,217	1,186	
5 Mulbagal	1,953	3,916	2,679	4,632	3,151	2,838	1,794	
6 Sidlaghatta	4,788	5,712	4,587	9,375	4,515	5,565	3,810	
7 Chikballapur	12,921	9,319	8,206	21,127	8,636	7,581	13,546	
8 Bagepalli	183	649	727	910	669	647	263	
9 Gudibanda	778	957	1,070	1,848	745	974	874	
10 Goribidnur	1,514	1,862	1,864	3,378	1,772	2,066	1,312	
11 Malur	769	1,891	1,903	2,672	1,739	2,022	650	
Total ...	58,624	60,768	56,350	1,14,974	51,794	56,537	58,437	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1907-08.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1907	Receipts during the		Total in current year	Expenditure during		Balance on the 30th June 1908	Remarks
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
1 Tumkur	8,680	14,462	17,115	25,795	13,835	16,726	9,069	
2 Maddagiri	1,744	2,832	2,961	4,705	2,277	2,523	2,182	
3 Koratagere	1,033	1,696	1,545	2,578	1,073	1,473	1,105	
4 Chiknayakanhalli	4,406	3,231	3,392	7,798	2,805	4,640	3,158	
5 Sira	5,106	4,760	4,837	9,943	3,700	4,500	5,443	
6 Gubbi	2,263	3,953	3,233	5,496	4,135	4,596	900	
7 Tiptur	10,855	7,345	7,165	18,020	4,658	3,755	14,265	
8 Turuvekere	1,083	1,562	1,570	2,653	744	1,085	1,568	
9 Pavagada	643	990	1,003	1,646	832	1,103	543	
10 Kunigal	2,651	3,796	4,060	6,711	2,563	3,030	3,681	
Total ...	38,464	44,627	46,881	85,345	36,622	43,431	41,914	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City	33,785	1,70,437	1,84,520	2,18,305	1,86,793	1,97,872	20,433	
1 Hunsur	—1,936	4,441	7,878	5,942	7,881	6,329	—387	
2 Chamrajnagar	2,914	3,275	3,541	6,455	3,320	2,290	4,165	
3 Yedatore	1,932	3,668	2,222	4,154	1,540	1,768	2,386	
4 Heggaddevankote ...	—164	654	977	813	1,045	703	110	
5 Gundlupet	3,115	3,345	6,618	9,733	2,752	3,491	6,242	
6 Nanjangud	13,713	13,260	17,343	31,056	7,387	9,681	21,375	
7 T.-Narsipur	—141	820	1,782	1,641	908	1,141	500	
8 Periyapatna	738	2,321	2,542	3,280	2,266	1,766	1,514	
9 Bannur	3,246	1,669	2,782	6,028	1,323	1,767	4,261	
10 Talkad	1,997	1,982	1,919	3,916	1,040	1,428	2,488	
11 Seringapatam	—29	10,028	13,165	13,136	10,689	7,480	5,656	
12 Mandya	422	1,976	3,182	3,604	1,871	1,689	1,915	
13 Krishnarajpete	940	1,570	1,696	2,636	1,505	1,955	681	
14 Malvalli	3,578	3,715	3,970	7,548	2,220	4,186	3,362	
15 Nagamangala	2,073	2,694	2,579	4,652	2,170	2,796	1,856	
16 Melkote	1,093	2,140	1,900	2,993	1,785	1,121	1,872	
17 French Rocks	2,623	2,775	3,137	5,760	1,479	1,417	4,343	
18 Saligram	2,619	5,023	6,855	9,474	2,404	1,982	7,492	
Total ...	38,733	65,326	84,088	1,22,821	53,585	52,990	69,831	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1907-08.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1907	Receipts during		Total in current year	Expenditure during		Balance on the 30th June 1908	Remarks
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Hassan	12,730	14,045	14,595	27,325	10,287	11,928	15,397	
2 Alur	10,948	3,627	3,592	14,540	1,315	1,746	12,794	
3 Saklespur	8,499	3,656	4,143	12,642	3,483	3,976	8,666	
4 Belur	5,847	3,389	3,467	9,314	2,584	2,922	6,392	
Arsikere	6,096	6,250	6,277	12,373	1,804	4,285	8,088	
Channarayapatna	2,126	2,435	2,346	4,472	1,713	2,074	2,398	
7 Arkalgud	2,380	2,640	2,902	5,282	2,168	2,197	3,085	
8 Hole-Narsipur	898	3,594	4,215	5,113	3,576	3,537	1,576	
Total ...	49,524	39,636	41,537	91,061	26,930	32,665	58,396	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1 Shimoga	13,928	27,329	29,686	43,614	20,078	22,080	21,534	
2 Kumsi	1,574	2,124	1,370	2,944	1,242	1,557	1,387	
3 Channagiri	2,175	2,748	2,452	4,627	1,964	2,416	2,211	
Honnali	1,361	2,414	1,993	3,354	1,629	1,743	1,611	
5 Nyamti	1,747	2,840	2,217	3,964	2,389	1,987	1,977	
6 Shikarpur	3,381	5,049	4,605	7,986	5,174	3,799	4,187	
7 Sorab	1,351	1,544	1,522	2,873	1,304	1,841	1,032	
8 Sagar	3,091	3,500	6,329	9,420	3,690	5,174	4,246	
9 Kallurkatte	788	751	744	1,532	484	710	822	
10 Tirthahalli	872	2,588	1,698	2,570	1,658	2,369	201	
Total ...	30,268	50,887	52,616	82,884	39,612	43,676	39,208	

APPENDIX XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1907-08.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1907	Receipts during		Total in current year	Expenditure during		Balance on the 30th June 1908	Remarks
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Chikmagalur	1,756	19,487	25,816	27,572	24,542	26,109	1,463	
2 Tarikere	13,912	12,560	11,704	25,616	8,592	7,776	17,840	
3 Birur	5,300	5,726	5,060	10,360	4,901	4,256	6,104	
4 Kadur	1,209	3,107	4,323	5,532	3,429	3,460	2,072	
5 Yedahalli	858	1,672	1,223	2,081	1,516	1,038	1,043	
6 Mudgere	4,627	1,701	2,148	6,775	2,120	2,080	4,694	
7 Koppa	2,739	1,501	2,030	4,769	748	762	4,007	
Total ...	30,401	45,754	52,304	82,705	45,848	45,481	37,224	
Sringeri ...	1,654	3,190	5,620	7,274	4,052	4,960	2,314	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1 Chitaldrug	1,281	9,250	10,915	12,196	6,539	11,721	475	
2 Davangere	26,125	18,691	19,075	45,200	12,845	18,327	26,873	
3 Harihar	791	4,854	4,768	5,559	4,247	3,527	2,032	
4 Holalkere	1,075	2,453	2,373	3,448	2,268	2,267	1,181	
5 Hosdurga ...	905	1,533	2,411	3,316	1,910	1,919	1,397	
6 Hiriyur	2,184	2,203	2,285	4,469	1,460	2,007	2,462	
7 Challakere	787	1,660	3,702	4,489	1,423	1,544	2,945	
8 Molakalmuru	978	1,915	1,850	2,828	1,803	1,847	981	
9 Jagalur	2,907	1,936	3,053	5,960	2,194	2,439	3,521	
Total ...	37,033	44,495	50,432	87,465	34,689	45,598	41,867	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1907-08.

State	July 1907	August 1907	September 1907	October 1907	November 1907	December 1907	January 1908	February 1908	March 1908	April 1908	May 1908	June 1908	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore.	9·49	8·95	6·00	2·16	2·11	0·58	0·47	0·14	0·32	1·77	3·37	3·61	38·97	44·44	39·63	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1907-08.
Quantity in seers of 80 tolas and chataks.

Article	During June 1907		During June 1908		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	7	15	7	0	
2. Rice (best sort)	7	4	6	3	
3. Do (common)	8	11	7	4	
4. Javar	17	14	15	4	
5. Marna or Ragi	17	8	15	3	
6. Gram	8	14	7	9	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1907-08.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
FUND HEAD.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3 . Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme—							
Capital { charged to Revenue.	75,528	.....	75,528	.....	.....	.....	75,528
Capital { not charged to Revenue.	12,80,831	.....	12,80,831	.....	.....	.....	12,80,831
35. Revenue	.....	2,56,680	2,56,680	.....	.....	.....	2,56,680
Total ...	.....	.....	16,13,039	.....	.....	.....	16,13,039
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	4,62,263	.....	4,62,263	.....	60,448	60,448	5,22,711
Establishment	.....	.....	1,68,568	.....	.....	10,397	1,78,965
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	6,914	.....	.....	297	7,211
Suspense	.....	.....	—634	.....	.....	.....	—634
Total ...	.....	.....	6,37,111	.....	.....	71,142	7,08,253
32. Irrigation Minor Works—							
Works	40,126	76,992	1,17,118	.....	1,18,044	1,18,044	2,35,162
Establishment	.....	.....	58,316	.....	.....	20,658	78,974
Tools and Plant... ...	.....	.....	122	.....	.....	590	712
Suspense	.....	.....	—51	.....	.....	.....	—51
Total ...	.....	.....	1,75,505	.....	.....	1,39,292	3,14,797
33A. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings	6,28,869	1,08,845	7,37,714	55,871	17,097	72,968	8,10,682
Communications ...	49,645	4,34,796	4,84,441	87,465	2,65,310	3,52,775	8,37,216
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	1,31,894	1,58,746	2,90,640	58,810	37,641	96,451	3,87,091
Establishment	.....	.....	4,05,312	.....	.....	74,581	4,79,893
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	27,543	.....	.....	2,132	29,675
Suspense	.....	.....	6,885	.....	.....	.....	6,885
Total ...	.....	.....	19,52,535	.....	.....	5,98,907	25,51,442
33B. Military Works—							
Works	13,139	6,495	19,634	.....	.....	.....	19,634
Establishment	.....	.....	5,871	.....	.....	.....	5,871
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	99
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	25,604	.....	.....	.....	25,604
Total Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	44,03,794	.....	.....	8,09,341	52,13,135

APPENDIX XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1907-08.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
CONTRIBUTIONS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36. Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme—							
Works	15,828	.....	15,829	.....	.....	.....	15,828
Establishment	.....	.....	158	.....	.....	.....	158
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Total ...	.....	.....	15,994	.....	.....	.....	15,994
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	10,406	.....	10,406	.....	2,553	2,553	12,959
Establishment	.....	.....	894	.....	.....	.....	894
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	44
Total ...	.....	.....	11,344	.....	.....	2,553	13,897
32. Irrigation Minor Works—							
Works	3,168	16,574	19,742	.....	5,650	5,650	25,392
Establishment	.....	.....	149	.....	.....	3	152
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Total ...	.....	.....	19,898	.....	.....	5,653	25,551
33A. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings	57,493	19,680	77,173	.....	.....	.....	77,173
Communications ...	7,154	.....	7,154	.....	.....	.....	7,154
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	26,946	1,276	28,222	.....	.....	.....	28,222
Establishment	.....	.....	4,651	.....	.....	.....	4,651
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	190
Total ...	.....	.....	1,17,390	.....	.....	.....	1,17,390
33B. Military Works—							
Works	4	342	346	.....	.....	.....	346
Establishment	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total ...	.....	.....	383	.....	.....	.....	383
Total Contributions ...	.....	.....	1,65,009	.....	.....	8,206	1,73,215
Grand Total ...	.....	.....	45,68,803	.....	.....	8,17,547	53,86,350

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1907-08.

District	Year	Horses and cattle								Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses and mares	Colts and fillies	Asses	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding	Load-carrying	
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1907-08	172,695	208,612	4,652	42,000	3,325	...	11,007	388,933	91,689	1	...	24,992	
Kolar		169,924	160,955	10,330	55,529	3,118	...	11,021	538,525	82,783	...	...	25,832	
Tumkur		207,288	162,666	15,080	56,968	3,416	...	8,431	682,733	109,682	38	...	19,883	
Mysore		288,024	301,889	5,932	62,252	3,492	...	9,803	680,324	154,006	4	...	45,814	
ıssan		196,618	183,232	8,196	53,351	,291	...	2,720	301,984	93,908	...	...	11,717	
ıimoga		174,006	135,535	22,567	60,956	1,572	...	1,417	59,801	81,940	1,748	...	26,986	
ıdur		106,978	86,674	8,616	35,907	1,296	...	1,807	92,614	51,319	336	...	9,723	
ıitaldrug		152,550	98,213	9,763	82,968	2,733	...	5,628	388,242	73,762	...	...	19,973	
Total ...		1,468,083	1,337,776	85,136	449,931	22,243	...	51,834	3,133,156	739,089	2,127	...	184,920	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1906-07 and 1907-08.

Name of State	Years	Country spirits		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops*	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	* Exclusive of foreign liquor and akkibhoja shops.
Mysore	1906-07	901	19,95,685	119	33,238	246	52,673	3,703	18,97,615	4,969	39,79,211	
	1907-08	895	21,64,050	118	40,929	240	61,486	3,663	19,00,497	4,916	41,66,962	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the Mysore State during the year 1907-08.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1906-07	Collection during the current year 1907-08	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	.....	.....	.....	99,00,653	99,06,003	.....	.....
I. *Land Revenue*—							
1. Fixed	.....	98,24,228	.. ...	97,17,461	100,26,434	55,095	.....
2. Fluctuating ...	18,66,187		1,19,84,370				
3. Miscellaneous (collection charges, etc.)	.....	2,93,955	.....	3,13,717	3,53,745		
Total ...	18,66,187	101,18,183	1,19,84,370	100,31,178	1,03,80,179	55,095	15,49,096
II. *Mining Royalty and Leases*—							
1. Royalty	.....	15,13,086	15,13,086	16,01,492	15,13,086	.....	.....
2. Other leases ...	.....	69,891	69,891	45,422	69,891	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	15,82,977	15,82,977	16,46,914	15,82,977	.....	.....
III. *Forest Revenue*—							
1. Timber	1,15,885	4,25,490	23,59,688	3,57,890	4,26,280	.....	.....
2. Sandalwood ...		14,35,367		12,56,680	14,20,842	.....	.....
3. Miscellaneous ...		3,82,946		3,01,749	4,29,593	.....	.....
Total ...	1,15,885	22,43,803	23,59,688	19,16,319	22,76,715	140	82,833
IV. *Excise Revenue*—							
1. Opium	640	40,976	41,616	33,774	41,033	.....	.....
2. Country spirit license fee including toddy	2,64,905	39,72,741	42,37,646	38,79,613	40,73,321	.....	.....
3. Ganja license fees ...	1,180	24,329	25,459	28,542	22,257	.....	.....
4. Duty on sale of ganja	421	36,927	37,348	24,713	37,092	.....	.....
5. Miscellaneous ...	6,331	8,111	14,442	10,338	9,697	.....	.....
Total ...	2,73,427	40,83,084	43,56,511	39,76,980	41,83,400	2,924	1,70,187
V. *Stamp Revenue*—							
1. Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps	.....	4,46,705	4,46,705	4,24,214	4,46,705	.....	.....
2. Sale proceeds of plain paper	.....	7,448	7,448	7,575	7,448	.....	.....
3. Sale proceeds of general and other stamps	.....	3,31,973	3,31,973	3,10,047	3,31,973	.....	.....
4. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped ...	.....	12,179	12,179	16,447	12,179	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	7,98,305	7,98,305	7,58,283	7,98,305	.....	.....

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1906-07	Collection during the current year 1907-08	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property ...	.....	2,882	2,882	3,010	882	.....	.....
2. Sale proceeds of intestate property ...							
3. Other fees, forfeitures and fines... ...	.....	36,427	36,427	46,434	36,427	.....	.....
4. Other items ...	.....	5,143	5,143	3,386	5,143	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	44,452	44,452	52,830	44,452	.....	.....
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Jail manufactures ...	.....	24,980	24,980	24,061	24,980	.....	.....
2. Tolls	.....	23,161	23,161	20,084	23,161	.....	.....
3. Mohatarfa in rural tracts	79,664	3,11,441	3,91,105	3,29,650	3,16,443	280	.....
4. Customs on supari ...	969	1,315	2,284	3,67,677	2,451	.....	.....
5. Rent for manufacturing earth-salt ...	1,223	10,181	11,404	18,638	10,177	.....	.....
6. Stationery and Press receipts	.....	8,745	8,745	8,694	8,745	.....	.....
7. Police receipts ...	.....	23,071	23,071	36,433	23,071	.....	.....
8. Educational receipts	.....	1,34,900	1,34,900	1,29,841	1,34,900	.....	.....
9. Medical receipts ...	.. ...	1,37,879	1,37,879	81,182	1,37,879	.....	.....
10. Registration receipts	.....	1,49,439	1,49,439	1,43,640	1,49,439	.....	.....
11. Army receipts ...	.....	31,390	31,390	28,057	31,390	.....	.....
12. Other departmental receipts	.....	73,974	73,974	74,326	73,974	.....	.....
13. Miscellaneous receipts	.....	2,519	2,519	3,568	2,51	.....	.....
Total ...	81,856	9,32,995	10,14,851	12,65,851	9,39,129	280	75,442
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—							
1. Interest on investment	.....	84,415	84,415	9,803	84,415	.....	.....
2. Interests—							
(*a*) On Government securities ...	.....	4,46,068	4,46,068	2,23,059	4,46,068	.....	.....
(*b*) On loans ...	.....	1,41,806	1,41,806	69,761	1,41,806	.....	.....
(*c*) On khists ...	.....	35,094	35,094	30,066	35,094	.....	.....
3. Sale of water on the Kolar Gold Fields ...	.....	3,36,155	3,36,155	3,00,11	3,36,155	.....	.....
4. Sale proceeds of unserviceable articles, etc., including Public Works	...	67,087	67,087	31,570	67,087	.....	.....

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1906-07	Collection during the current year 1907-08	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—contd.							
5. Miscellaneous receipts							
(*a*) Refunds ...	.....	1,633	1,633	2,570	1,633	.....	.....
(*b*) Other Miscellaneous receipts ...	.....	1,21,697	1,21,697	1,23,113	1,21,697	.....	.....
6. Agricultural receipts	.....	1,163	1,163	858	1,163	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	12,35,118	12,35,118	8,20,910	12,35,118	.....	.....
G. Commercial services (Net)							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	.....	2,23,377	2,23,377	1,94,659	2,23,377	.....	.....
2. Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme (Revenue Account) ...	.....	13,05,756	13,05,756	16,07,207	13,05,756	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	15,29,133	15,29,133	18,01,866	15,29,133	.....	.....
Total Service head receipts	23,37,355	2,25,68,050	2,49,05,405	2,22,71,131	2,29,69,408	58,439	18,77,558
H. Debt Heads—							
1. Savings Bank deposits (Net) ...	.....	3,67,195	3,67,195	.....	3,67,195	.....	.....
State Life Insurance Fund (Net) ...	.....	1,87,492	1,87,492	1,76,890	1,87,492	.....	.....
3. Deposits—							
(*a*) Revenue deposits	.....	21,54,977	21,54,977	17,75,474	21,54,977	.....	.....
(*b*) Judicial do ...	.....	4,33,885	4,33,885	4,39,995	4,33,885	.....	.....
(*c*) Miscellaneous do	.....	23,68,088	23,68,088	22,48,635	23,68,088	.....	.....
4. Advances recovered...	.....	14,57,641	14,57,641	10,60,975	14,57,641	.....	.....
5. Loans recovered ...	.....	2,39,360	2,39,360	1,45,631	2,39,360	.....	.....
6. Cash recoveries of service payments during he year ...	.....	3,167	3,167	10,529	3,167	.....	.....
7. Other items including remittances ...	.....	.....	.....	21,84,353	.....	.....	.....
Total Debt Heads ...	.....	72,11,805	72,11,805	80,42,482	72,11,805	.....	.....
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	23,37,355	2,97,79,855	3,21,17,210	3,03,13,613	3,01,81,213	58,439	18,77,558
Grand Total including opening balance ...	23,37,355	2,97,79,855	3,21,17,210	4,02,14,266	4,00,87,216	.....	.....

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1906-07	Current year 1907-08	Previous year 1906-07	Current year 1907-08	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
1. Of Revenue	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,29,266	2,24,056	
2. Of lapsed deposits	3,500	3,500	1,321	11,890	
Total ...	2,43,500	2,43,500	2,30,587	2,35,946	
C1. Revenue collection charges—					
1. Land Revenue—					
Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels	7,47,200	7,58,000	8,11,679	8,12,703	
2. Stamps—					
(*a*) Purchase of stamp papers for manufacture	1,500	1,500	465	...	
(*b*) Discount on stamps ..	16,700	17,300	18,730	19,813	
3. Sayer—					
Establishment and contingeneies...	15,000	1,000	14,058	1,940	
Total ...	7,80,400	7,77,800	8,44,932	8,34,456	
C2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	16,00,000	16,00,000	16,00,000	16,00,000	
2. General Administration	3,94,900	4,01,400	4,32,068	3,83,074	
3. Account Department	1,05,400	1,11,000	89,994	89,429	
4. District Administration and land revenue	8,59,000	8,67,300	8,41,140	8,44,146	
5. Excise	3,40,000	3,18,000	3,17,654	3,30,064	
6. Forests	7,21,000	7,33,000	6,58,841	6,64,457	
7. Police	10,02,000	9,92,000	9,89,384	9,79,426	
8. Jail Department	1,26,000	1,25,000	1,27,960	1,22,431	
9. Law and Justice charges ...	9,49,000	8,86,000	9,28,542	8,79,711	
10. Stationery and Press charges ...	2,41,000	2,20,000	1,93,338	2,27,587	
11. Miscellaneous administrative unforeseen charges	...	...	4,362	15	
12. Survey and Settlement Department...	1,93,000	1,72,700	1,80,685	1,58,430	
13. Army	13,50,000	13,76,000	13,63,777	12,89,785	
14. Scientific and other departments ...	2,44,400	2,65,500	2,39,542	2,53,025	
15. Miscellaneous	1,19,700	1,39,600	1,97,127	1,23,230	
Total ...	82,45,500	82,07,500	81,64,414	79,44,810	
D. Public Instruction	8,34,000	10,83,000	8,03,105	13,54,422	
E. Medical charges	6,80,000	6,70,000	6,57,997	5,98,542	
F. Religious charges	3,41,000	3,35,000	3,41,131	3,35,296	

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1906-07	Current year 1907-08	Previous year 1906-07	Current year 1907-08	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. Commercial services—					
1. Capital Outlay—					
(a) Railways	4,27,000	3,50,000	2,60,004	4,45,594	
(b) Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme ...	1,25,000	42,000	52,687	75,528	
Total ...	5,52,000	3,92,000	3,12,691	5,21,122	
H. Public Works—					
1. Original works	16,80,000	13,93,500	16,74,309	13,25,936	
2. Repairs	7,70,000	7,70,000	7,37,445	7,85,874	
3. Establishment	7,03,773	6,66,598	7,02,013	6,38,067	
4. Tools and Plant	35,227	33,902	49,225	34,678	
5. Suspense account	.....	... ..	—1,957	6,200	
Total ...	31,89,000	28,64,000	31,61,035	27,90,755	
I. Stamp Department—					
1. Manufacture of stamps including contingencies	6,800	7,200	6,505	7,032	
J. Pensions	9,41,000	10,09,000	9,64,337	10,47,667	
L. Miscellaneous—					
1. Payment of interest	3,68,000	3,15,000	3,07,622	2,96,087	
2. Registration charges	90,000	85,000	85,502	82,174	
3. Agricultural charge	60,600	71,500	50,620	57,068	
4. Famine	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	
Miscellaneous	6,13,200	5,29,500	6,45,602	5,15,351	
Total ...	13,31,800	12,01,000	12,89,346	11,50,680	
Total Services ...	.....	.....	2,02,76,080	2,03,20,728	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Savings Bank deposits (Net) ...	.....	.....	25,48,890	.....	
2. Investment of surplus balance (Net)	.....	.....	24,46,576	11,71,200	
3. Repayment of deposits—					
(a) Revenue deposits... ...	.....	.....	15,53,338	20,94,656	
(b) Judicial do	.....	.....	4,27,359	4,27,673	
(c) Miscellaneous deposits ...	.. ...	.....	19,01,357	24,40,268	
4. Advances made	.....	.....	10,79,368	15,15,739	
5. Loans given	.....	.....	72,914	7,45,638	
6. Cash payment out of receipts during service heads of current year ...	.....	.....	2,381	1,077	
7. Other debt head items (Net) ...	.....	.....	.....	4,95,813	
Total Debt Heads ...	.....	.....	1,00,32,183	88,92,064	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads.	.....	.....	3,03,08,263	2,92,12,792	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	.....	.....	99,06,003	108,74,424	
Grand Total including closing balance ...	.....	.....	4,02,14,266	4,00,87,216	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1907.

Dispensary	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		In-patients	Out-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
129* Hospitals and Dispensaries	11,10,147	10,248	6,987	1,840	579	673	.....	169	3,93,281	397·27	7060·49	7457·76	

* Exclusive of 19 Hospitals and Dispensaries which are special, State non-public, and private.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1907.

Name	Population	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Births		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State	54,49,800	95,321	85,836	.....	9,485	98,955	1,13,870	14,915	.....	17·49	15·74	18·16	20·89	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1907-08.

Number of institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on the 30th June		Daily average attendance		Expenditure					
Past year 1906-07	Present year 1907-08		Past year 1906-07	Present year 1907-08	Past year 1906-07	Present year 1907-08	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Colleges.										
2	2	Colleges, English, for men	411	416	332	363	93,119	...	...	10,167	...	1,03,286
1	1	Do women	1	1	2	1	8,320	...	...	...	...	8,320
4	4	Colleges, Oriental	169	152	157	122	21,597	166	...	...	4,708	26,471
7	7	Total ...	581	569	491	486	1,23,036	166	...	10,167	4,708	1,38,077
		Secondary Schools.										
14	14	High Schools, English, for boys	3,461	3,532	2,687	2,688	90,123	...	1,200	51,291	15,175	1,57,789
114	118	Middle Schools do	13,955	14,283	10,728	10,668	83,213	7,455	5,563	54,266	11,801	1,62,298
119	123	Do Vernacular, for boys	10,354	9,937	7,425	6,767	25,620	22,692	13,786	7,216	4,820	74,094
2	2	High Schools, English, for girls	106	28	86	24	12,101	...	...	48	1,422	13,571
7	7	Middle Schools, do	793	798	570	590	18,995	...	480	3,352	12,613	35,440
40	40	Do Vernacular, for girls	3,923	3,901	2,602	2,310	39,938	418	300	246	11,581	52,483
296	304	Total ...	32,592	32,479	24,098	23,047	2,69,990	30,525	21,329	1,16,419	57,412	4,95,675
		Primary Schools.										
1,707	1,777	Primary Schools, for boys	53,434	56,851	39,534	41,112	29,953	1,72,836	2,266	7,282	11,114	2,23,451
201	206	Do for girls	9,284	9,273	6,329	5,790	44,165	5,672	1,080	...	21,134	72,051
1,908	1,983	Total ...	62,718	66,124	45,863	46,902	74,118	1,78,508	3,346	7,282	32,248	2,95,502
		School Education (Special).										
3	3	Training Schools for Masters	176	187	149	144	24,866	2,371	...	...	393	27,630
1	2	Do do Mistresses	4	13	3	7	300	...	...	6	1,342	1,648
...	...	Kindergarten and Manual Instruction	...	...	...	...	16,076	...	...	...	...	16,076
16	18	Industrial Schools for men	722	800	577	608	5,080	20,550	...	132	53,697	79,459
1	1	Do do for women	121	88	90	70	360	...	...	...	1,396	1,756
2	2	Commercial Schools	55	54	48	46	360	...	...	710	644	1,714
42	43	Sanskrit Schools	1,165	1,244	979	991	7,727	...	1,215	1,231	4,837	15,010
2	2	Schools for the Deaf-Mutes and the Blind	40	24	22	40	1,339	...	360	...	117	1,816
1	1	Engineering School	35	32	62	32	...	5,583	...	1,373	...	6,956
68	72	Total ...	2,318	2,442	1,930	1,938	56,108	28,504	1,575	3,452	62,426	1,52,065
2,279	2,366	Total of Public Institutions and direct expenditure ...	98,209	101,614	72,382	72,373	5,23,252	2,37,703	26,250	1,37,320	1,56,794	10,81,319
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
8	3	Advanced	163	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,637	1,777	Elementary	19,579	21,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,645	1,780	Total Private Institutions ...	19,742	21,492	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	2,96,039	38,154	300	14,129	34,973	3,83,595
3,924	4,146	Grand Total ...	117,951	123,106	72,382	72,373	8,19,291	2,75,857	26,550	1,51,449	1,91,767	14,64,914

GPB—600—23-12-08